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Phalguna 18, 1902 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, March 9, 1981/Phalguna 18, 1902 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Swami. . . . Shri K. A. Swami....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Can I substitute for him, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall simply say Shri Swami; then there will be two.

Shri Krishna Pratap Singh.

Time Capsule

*269. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the time capsule embedded by the then Government in 1973 and dug open by the Janata Government is proposed to be buried again; and

(b) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Time Capsule was embedded in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of India's Independence in August, 1973. The subsequent controversy over the contents of the Time Capsule which prompted the previous Government to dig open the same prematurely was proved baseless. The entire thing has lost the grace and relevance. It will be advisable to let the matter rest.

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस काल-पात्र में जो तथ्य दिये गये थे, उन्हें काफी तोड़-मरोड़ कर इस देश के सामने रखा गया था । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उन तथ्यों, और इसी सदन के माननीय सदस्य, डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी, ने जो चित्र रखा था, उस में जो अन्तर है, क्या सरकार उस पर कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार रखती है । माननीय डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी ने इसी लोक सभा में कहा था कि इस में डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद का नाम नहीं है । परन्तु काल-पात्र को खोद कर निकालने के बाद उस में क्या मिला ? उस में मिला . . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: You are imparting information to him.

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : मैं प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस काल-पात्र में कौन-कौन सी बातें लिखी पाई गई और उन्होंने जो भ्रामक प्रचार किया था, उन दोनों में क्या अन्तर है ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: The reply to part (b) is absolutely clear—that it has been proved baseless. . . . (*Interruptions*)

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस काल-पात्र को गाड़ने में अब क्या आपत्ति है । इसके साथ साथ इस देश के तीन बरस का जनता शासन

का जो काला इतिहास है, क्या मंत्री महोदय उस को भी गाड़ने पर विचार करेंगे ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: The Time Capsule was embedded incommemoration of the Silver Jubilee of India's Independence. Government has now taken the decision as it has been given in part (b) of my reply.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bheekhabhai. Not here. Dr. Swamy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Member, Shri Krishna Pratap Singh for bringing me in. I did raise a Short Notice Question on the 28th June 1977 on the basis of which the Time Capsule was dug out. Now, the Minister, in his reply, stated that this is all baseless. I do not know what was baseless—whether it was the document inside the capsule or my charge which was baseless. Therefore, before asking the question, I went to the Library and I got hold of the papers laid on the Table by the Education Minister the 10,000 word description of 'India since 1947' which I have copied. Anybody in the Library can see this. Is it a fact that in this description of 'India since 1947' only the historical narrative is given in the time capsule? Everything else such as Vijayanta tank, copper plates and other things are not very important. What is important to me is the 10,000 word historical account which is there in the Time Capsule a copy of which has been placed in the Library. I am asking in view of what the hon. Minister said whether it is a fact that there are only seven names in the entire Context of which four are Indians and three are foreigners. Is it a fact that only four Indians are mentioned in the historical context, that is, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel and Shrimati Indira Gandhi? There is no mention of Subhash Chandra Bose; no mention of Rajaji or no mention of any other person in the freedom movement. All the three foreigners names have been mentioned—Mr. Dikor, Mr. Graham and Mr. McNaughton—who had no historical contributions to make to India. I do not know whether he has seen the ten thousand word historical account himself. I want to know whether the historical analysis is defective on this ground.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, by the first part of the question of the hon. Member, he wants me to tell the House what has been proved baseless I have made it absolutely clear that the charges which Dr. Swamy has levelled in the House have been proved baseless.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: There are 7 names there.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: As regards the subsequent part of the question even my predecessor, Shri Nurul Hasan, had also made it absolutely clear that this 10,000 word historical description had to be read in totality with the calendar of events. You cannot read it in isolation. If you will read these two things together, then what the hon. Member has said here is not correct.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You must protect me. I want to know whether the historical facts are distorted versions. He should have read the historical facts himself. Why should we read the calendar of events? I would like to know why the name of Subhashh Chandra Bose is not mentioned. He was a historical personality. His contribution should have been recorded.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Through you, I would like to ask a question from the Minister since he has stated that the controversy has been proved to be baseless. I shall ask a sharp and pointed question on the basis of the report that was tabled before the House—in the last Lok Sabha, on 10th April. I would ask a

specific question I will not repeat what Dr. Swamy had said—whether the Father of the Nation referred to only once whether there is no reference to Jallianwalla Bagh; no reference to Azad Hind Fauj. Is it true that even the sacrifice of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri has not been mentioned? While discussing the Constitution, is it true that no reference to its federal structure is made? Mr. Speaker, Sir, you come from Punjab and you will be surprised and shocked to know that the Bhakra and Beas Dams have been described as the joint projects of Gujarat, Haryana and Punjab. Whereas the imperial Bank was nationalised in 1945, is it true that the Time Capsule says that it was nationalised in 1949? If these historical facts were left in the Time Capsule for posterity then our history would have distorted. You have taken a proper, right, decision not to bury the capsule again.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: About the names which the hon. Member was pleased to mention here, the calendar of events are to be read together. Lal Bahadur Shastri's name has been mentioned thrice giving different events connected with his name. Dr. Rajendra Prasad's name has been mentioned three to four time. Dr. Zakir Hussain's name has also been mentioned. In 1963 Bharat Ratna for Dr. Zakir Hussain; in 1967 Zakir Hussain elected President and in 1969 death of the President, Dr. Zakir Hussain.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I referred to Azad Hind Fauj.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: About Gandhiji hon. Member is quite aware of the fact that there is a Gandhi capsule which is already there so in this entire thing only a brief reference has been made.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I asked a pointed question in respect of the joint project in which Gujarat is shown for Bhakra and Beas. He has not replied to that. I asked about INA. I asked about Imperial Bank which has been shown to be nationalised in 1945 whereas it was nationalised in 1955. Are these wrong pieces of information given there for posterity?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Government does admit that there are some factual inaccuracies. It will have to be corrected and we propose to do it through the same Indian Council of Historical Research Institute. As for the reference which hon. Shri Dandavate is making here that certain things have not been specially mentioned I do not think that Government can agree with it except to say that there are the factual inaccuracies.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, what has he to say about the wrong information that is given. If they are to be corrected only because we took out the Time Capsule then our taking out the Time Capsule was correct.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, those inaccuracies were also mentioned by my predecesors as well as they said that some inaccurate statements had been made and there might be typographical errors also.

श्री धर्म दास शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से बड़े अदब के साथ जानना चाहता हूं कि इस काल पात्र को खोदने में कितना रुपया खर्च हुआ तथा उस का सदुपयोग हुआ या दुरुपयोग और मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन लोगों ने देश के लोगों को गुमराह किया, गलतबयानी की, क्या सरकार उन के खिलाफ कोई कमीशन बैठाने की सोच रही है या नहीं ?

Irrigation Projects from Kerala awaiting Clearance

*270. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) how many irrigation projects in Kerala are awaiting clearance from the Centre;

(b) the names of these projects and the cost of each of them together with the dates when the Centre has received them;

(c) whether any decision has been taken or any of them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (d). Seven major and two medium irrigation projects received in the Central Water Commission from the Government of Kerala are awaiting clearance. The details giving names of these projects, their estimated costs, dates of receipt in the Central Water Commission and present position of examination are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Details of pending projects of Kerala

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Latest estimated cost in Rs. lakhs	Date of receipt in Central Water Commission	Present position
(A)	MAJOR SCHEMES;			
1.	Kakkadavu . .	1335.50	17-9-74	Some representations have been received relating to damage on account of submergence by the proposed dam. The State Government have therefore proposed setting up a Committee to assess benefits vis-a-vis the damage from submergence. The project can be considered only after assessment by the Committee is completed.
2.	Muvattupuzha .	3808.15	28-6-75	The scheme has been finalised by the Central Water Commission after necessary scrutiny. It is proposed to be considered at the next meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission for approval.
3.	Chimony . .	1261.53	28-6-75	The Comments for Central Water Commission were sent to the State Government in January and May 1976. Replies to these comments were received from the State Government in March, 1977. These remained under correspondence between the Central Water Commission and the State. Finally the outstsnding comments were discussed by the State Engineers with Central Water Commission in January, 1981. The State Engineers have now agreed to finalise the project in the light of these discussions and bring the same to Central Water Commission in March, 1981 for final clearance.
4.	Idamalyar . .	1785.48	30-6-78	Replies to the comments sent by Central Water Commission to State Government in December, 1978, March and September, 1979 are awaited.

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Karappara Kuriarkutty-Irrigation Scheme	2685.60	22-2-79	Replies to the comments sent by Central Water Commission to State Government in June and September, 1979 and in January, 1980 are awaited.
6.	Kerala Bhavani .	805.00	26-6-72	This scheme has been kept pending for want to Inter-State agreement on Cauvery Waters.
7.	Kuttiadi Augmentation Multipurpose Scheme	500.00	2-9-77	The scheme has been kept pending for want of Inter-State agreement on Cauvery waters.
(B)	MEDIUM SCHEMES			
1.	Vamanapuram .	3722	10-10-80	The project was considered by the Advisory Committee of Planning Commission on 28-11-80. Since the scheme was found to be very costly compared to the benefits, the State Government has been requested by Central Water Commission to review the proposals.
2.	Attapady . .	842	30-8-71	The scheme has been kept pending for want of Inter-State agreement on Cauvery Waters.

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: May I know from the hon. Minister how many more acres of land can be brought under irrigation if all these schemes are implemented?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Sir, the total irrigated area from these schemes will be 0.195 million hectares.

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Sir, the Kuriarkutty-Karappara and Attapady schemes are in my constituency. I understand that Attapady scheme was submitted to the Centre in 1971. 10 years have passed but no decision has been taken Attapady is a tribal area. The development of this area depends upon this scheme. So I would like to know what steps are being taken to expedite the scheme.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: The Attapady scheme is a medium project. This scheme is kept pending because the Inter-State Agreement on Cauvery waters has yet to be arrived at between the riparian States. Until that agreement is made no action can be taken for the clearance of that project.

SHRI A. K. BALAN: What is the latest position of the Attapady medium irrigation scheme?

AN HON. MEMBER: He has replied to that.

SHRI A. K. BALAN: I asked what is the latest position.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: I may just inform him that Attapady irrigation scheme could not get clearance from the CWC because there is no agreement between the riparian States regarding the Cauvery waters. But this scheme, Attapady scheme, is being taken up by the State Government. Already an expenditure of Rs. 2.84 crores has been incurred upto 1980-81. Without the clearance from the CWC the Attapady scheme has been taken up by the State Government of Kerala. An expenditure of Rs. 2.84 crores has already been incurred.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I want to know whether it is a fact that in Kerala, especially in Raynad division, there are on-going projects called

Manampadi and also Banasura. These are all tributaries to the river Kabini. Kabini goes into Cauvery. You are impounding water on these on-going projects of nearly 245 M.W. Thereby you are drying the Kabini river and preventing water from going into the river Cauvery. I do not know how, without getting proper clearance, the Kerala Government has been allowed to construct this project which prejudices the interest of neighbouring States and Karnataka in particular. May I know whether the Central Government will take immediate steps to stop this project until the disputes are settled?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: As far as my information goes, out of these 9 projects, 7 projects are major and 2 are medium projects. The only project which the State Government has taken up for implementation without the clearance of the CWC is Attapady irrigation project.

Death of Cattle due to Epidemics in Patna and Veterinary Doctors Strike

+

*271. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cattle in thousands are dying due to epidemics in Patna;

(b) whether veterinary doctors are on strike; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to save the life of cattle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Government of Bihar have informed that no cattle epidemics are reported in Patna and the question of death of cattle in thousands does not arise.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My question is based on the facts reported in the 'Current' dated 24th January, 1981, I can show some photographs in this connection. The news item appeared in the 'Current' dated 24th January, 1981 which reported that are hundreds and thousands of cattle died due to epidemics. He has denied this. Would the hon. Minister kindly arrange to get necessary information from the State Government concerned whether such epidemics had occurred in North Bihar or not? I would also like to know whether the Veterinary doctors went on strike during this period and whether they are taking any remedial measures for preventing the disease.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I cannot reply upon the newspapers information or the news item which appeared in the 'Current' as mentioned by the hon. Member. I can only rely upon the State Government's information. It is a State Government subject and the State Government has reported that no epidemics have taken place in that State and no cattle death had taken place. As far as the strike of the veterinary doctors is concerned, it is true that they went on strike for some time and they wanted some higher pay. The State Government has decided to wait for the report of the Fourth Pay Revision Committee and only after the recommendations are received their pay scales revision will be considered. The State Government has also appointed a Cabinet Sub-Committee to go into this question. Now, they have withdrawn the strike. But apart from the strike and other things, I can assure the hon. Member that no cattle death has taken place in that State.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: The hon. Minister says that no cattle death has taken place due to epidemics. Some cattle must have died.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हिन्दी का "नो" भी होता है ।

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I said no epidemics had taken place there.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I know that the hon. Minister would rely upon the facts furnished by the State Government. But I would like to know from the Ministry concerned whether they will take remedial measures to see that no such epidemics recur in future and also the doctors do not go on strike during such time so that adequate measures be taken to protect the cattle. Will the hon. Minister kindly see to it that a team is sent to Bihar so that they can take remedial measures?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: We have noted the suggestions made by the hon. Member. The State Government is also aware of this fact and they are already at it.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Is it not a fact that the Bihar Cabinet took a decision to implement the report of the Tukaram Committee about the pay scales and other terms of the doctors which still pending with the Government? Will the hon. Minister give a directive to them to implement those decisions that have already been taken so that the doctors would be happy and they would not go on strike again?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: It is the State Government's Cabinet Sub-Committee which is looking into all these aspects. They will do all to satisfy the doctors.

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या बिहार सरकार ने पशुओं के महामारी से बचाव के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास दवाओं के लिये कोई आग्रह भेजा है ? क्या आप से दवाओं की कोई मांग की गई है ?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: They have not approached us and no request has come to us.

Woollen Cloth Lying Unsold in Khadi Institutions

*274. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the value of stock of woollen cloth lying unsold in tth Khadi Institutions run by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and other approved Khadi Institutions together with the date from which it is lying unsold.

(b) whether weaving and spinning work of woollen cloth in the above institutions is at standstill for the last three years rendering lakhs of workers unemployed;

(c) whether Barmer and Jaiselmer Districts where woollen industries are in abundance have been worst affected; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government this year and proposed to be taken in future to sell the unsold stock?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (d). Reply is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Position of opening stock, production and closing stock of woollen khadi in respect of Institutions and Khadi and Village Industries Departmental stores, taken together, is indicated for the last two financial years below:

Year	Opening stock (Rs. in lakhs)	Production (Rs. in lakhs)	Closing stock as on 31st March (Rs. in lakhs)
1978-79	1,002.19	1,951.10	1,441.25
1979-80	1,441.25	2,222.28	2,515.58

(b) No, Sir. Although there was difficulty in sale of woollen khadi due to lack of severity of cold during the last 2 years, production of woollen khadi was continued with a view to provide employment to artisans engaged in this activity. The number of artisans, to whom employment in woollen khadi was provided during the last 3 years is indicated below:

Year	*Employment under woollen khadi (No. of persons)*
1977-78	1,80(196
1978-79	2,14,269
1979-80	2,44,803

It will be noticed that employment in woollen khadi has increased over this period.

(c) No, Sir. During 1979-80, production and employment under woollen khadi programme (excluding Khadi and Village Industries Commission's departmental activities) in these two districts were as follows:

District	Production of woollen khadi (Rs. in lakhs)	Employment under woollen khadi (No. of persons)
Jaiselmer . . .	67.26	3423
Barmer . . .	32.60	1989

(d) Central Government sanctioned a special rebate of 10 per cent on retail sales of kambals and kamblis, and 5 per cent special rebate in addition to normal rebate of 10 per cent on other varieties of woollen khadi goods for a period of 75 days during this financial year as against the normal period of 60 days in the preceding years. The State Government of Rajasthan also sanctioned special rebate of 10 per cent on woollen khadi for 60 working days from 14-11-1980 and 15 per cent on Kambals and Kamblis. Besides, institutions in Rajasthan were permitted to allow 5 per cent whole-sale commission in addition to normal commission. They were also permitted to open temporary sales Bhandars in and outside the State for sale of woollen Khadi goods. The Rajasthan Khadi Gramodyog Sansthan Sangh, Jaipur was also permitted to open a Vastragar at Patna in Bihar to sell woollen khadi goods in Northern and North Eastern States. Government will take all possible and necessary steps to liquidate stocks of woollen khadi in future.

श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब प्रस्तुत किया है, उस से भी यह स्पष्ट है कि वूलन खादी का क्लोजिंग स्टाक 1978–79 में 14 करोड़ 41 लाख 25 हजार रुपये का था जो सन् 1979–80 में बढ़ कर 25 करोड़ 15 लाख 28 हजार रुपये का हो गया यानी इतने रुपये का अनसोल्ड स्टाक आप के पास था और यह हर साल बढ़ रहा है। इस को बेचने के लिए आप की ओर से प्रयास भी किये गये, इस की भी आप ने जानकारी दी है परन्तु

वह अपर्याप्त है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो इतना बड़ा अनसोल्ड स्टाक हर साल बढ़ रहा है, उस के बेचने के लिए क्या ठोस उपाय आप करने जा रहे हैं और कब तक इस अनसोल्ड स्टाक को बेच सकेंगे, कृपया इस को पूरी जानकारी आप दें ?

श्री बालेश्वर राम : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आप के माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहता हूं कि मैं ने जो उन के प्रश्न का जवाब दिया है, उस में स्पष्ट कहा है कि हम रिबेट का पीरियड बढ़ा रहे हैं जहां लास्ट इयर यह 60 डेज था वहां इस साल हम ने इस को बढ़ा कर 75 डेज कर दिया है। इस के अलावा दूसरे जगहों में हम और भी सेन्टर खोलने जा रहे हैं। तो हमारे प्रयास जारी हैं कि जहां तक संभव हो जल्द से जल्द स्टाक को बेचा जाय। इस साल राजस्थान में और खास तौर से जिन जिलों की आप ने चर्चा की वहां के कुल स्टाक का 66 परसेंट बिक गया है अभी तक। यह सूचना हमें अभी मिली है कि राजस्थान में 66 पर सेन्ट ऊन का स्टाक बिक गया है। और भी हमारी कोशिशें चल रही हैं और नये सेन्टर भी खोल रहे हैं। अभी तक खादी ग्रामीण उद्योग के पास करीब करीब 10 हजार से ऊपर प्रोडेक्शन सेन्टर पर सेल काउन्टर हैं। साढ़े तीन हजार के करीब उन सेल सेन्टर हैं। इस के अलावा साढ़े दस हजार जो प्रोडक्शन सेन्टर काउन्टर्स हैं, वहां भी सेल होती है। इस साल 400 और सेल्स सेन्टर्स खोलने की योजना है जहां तक संभव होगा हमारी कोशिश यह होगी कि वूलन खादी बिक जाए।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है, वह संतोषप्रद नहीं है।

दूसरा प्रश्न जो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि आप ने जो जवाब दिया है, उस में बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर जिलों के 1979–80 के वूलन खादी के प्रोडक्शन के और एम्प्लायमेंट के फीगर्स तो दिये हैं लेकिन 1978–79 के फीगर्स नहीं दिये हैं और 1980–81 के अब तक के फीगर्स नहीं दिये हैं। इसलिए पोजीशन क्लियर नहीं मालूम पड़ती है कि वास्तव में पहले कितने लोग एम्पलाय किये गये और उस के बाद कितने एम्पलायड हुए। इन की संख्या बढ़ रही है या नहीं ? मैं पूरी जानकारी के साथ कह रहा हूं कि बहुत ही कम पर्सन्स एम्पलायड हैं और उन की संख्या बहुत कम हो रही है। हमारे यहां सूखे की स्थिति है और बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर में 3 साल से लगातार सूखा पड़ रहा है। वहां पर खादी का कार्य ज्यादा होना चाहिए। यह कांस्ट्रक्टिव वर्क है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में प्रोडक्शन के कार्य बढ़ा कर के, एम्पलायमेंट बढ़ा कर के, हम को कब सैटिसफैक्शन देंगे ? क्या कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम इस के लिए आप बना रहे हैं, यह आप हमें जानकारी दें ?

श्री बालेश्वर राम : 1979–80 के फीगर्स तो मेरे पास एवेलेबिल हैं। उस में वूलन खादी में राजस्थान में एम्पलायमेंट दिया है 1 लाख 23 हजार 27 लोगों को। इस के पहले साल में यह संख्या थी 99 हजार 619।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : आप ने जैसलमेर और बाड़मेर के फीगर्स नहीं दिये हैं। ये तो पूरे राजस्थान के हैं।

श्री बालेश्वर राम : दो डिस्ट्रिक्टस के अलग करना तो मुश्किल है ?

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : आप ने 1979–80 की इन्फार्मेशन दी है इन दो के बारे में।

श्री बालेश्वर राम : अलग से आप पूछेंगे, तो दोबारा पूरी सूचना दोनों जिलों की कलैक्ट कर देंगे। .... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : दि क्वेश्चन इज वेरी क्लियर । यह बताइए कि स्टाक में कितना है ।

MR. SPEAKER: You want something specific; not allowed.

SHRI R. P. DAS: In view of the unsold stock of woollen cloth, I would like to know from the Minister why the standards of the khadi woollen garments and other varieties of cloth are not raised to the expectation of the buyers and made competitive in regard to fashion and style, colour and cut, instead of its being drab and outmoded?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): Sir, the production under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission schemes is for the purpose of providing employment to weaker sections of society, particularly in villages, and the quality of production cannot be matched with quality produced in mills. But we are trying to improve the quality of all our products. It is because of the rough quality produced in villages, particularly in woollen materials, that even the Army is reluctant to buy our blankets and other things. But we are trying to improve the quality. It must be appreciated that the quality produced by a small artisans in the villages cannot be as good as that produced in large factories.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: As you have stated, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has a very important role to play. Over 95 crore rupees have been entrusted to them.

I would like to know is the Commission fully constituted or not? If it is not fully constituted, will the Hon. Minister take the step to fully consitute it because now one Chairman is looking after everything. Therefore, quality and other matters cannot be looked into.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: One Chairman is not looking after the whole work. There are two more members on this Commission. At present there are a Chairman and two more Members on the Commission. Some more Members will be appointed very soon.

श्री दौलत राम सारण : अध्यक्ष जी, राजस्थान में, खास तौर से, उसके रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र में जहां प्राय: अकाल रहता है और उसके ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में पिछले तीन सालों से अकाल है, उनमें 40 परसेंट ऊन पैदा होता है । ऊन की कताई बुनाई से वहां की महिलाओं को रोजगार मिलता है । लेकिन उसकी बिक्री ठीक न होने के कारण वहां स्टाक जमा हो रहा है और उनकी रोजी पर इसका असर पड़ रहा है । जैसा अभी कहा गया कि सरकार ने इस बारे में चेष्टा की है, लेकिन उसके वांछित परिणाम नहीं निकले हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इसकी ओर विशेष ध्यान दे कर ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी कि अपनी सरकारी एजेन्सियों जैसे पुलिस, मिलिट्री, अस्पताल और दूसरी संस्थाओं के लिए जो ऊनी माल की खरीद की जाती है वह खरीद इन संस्थाओं के माध्यम से ही अनिवार्यत: की जाए, जिससे कि उनका माल बिक सके और लोगों का रोजगार चल सके ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : माननीय स्पीकर साहब, आनरेबल मेम्बर ने जो सजेशन दिया है वह बहुत अच्छा है । इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि राजस्थान में सब से ज्यादा वूलन तैयार किया जाता है । हम मुस्तकिल गवर्नमेंट के विभागों से यह कोशिश करते हैं कि वे इस प्रकार से बना वूलन खरीदें । लेकिन हम किस हद तक उनको मजबूर कर सकते हैं और सरकार की तरफ़ से ऐसा कोई हुक्म जारी हो सकता है या नहीं इस बात पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

एस० टी० डी० द्वारा शाहडोल को भोपाल और जबलपुर से जोड़ना

275. श्री दलबीर सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शहडोल-भोपाल और शहडोल-जबलपुर को एस० टी० डी० द्वारा जोड़ने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जाएगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जाएगा ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir. Connection of Shahdol-Bhopal and Shahdol-Jabalpur by STD is included in the long term plan.

(b) The implementation of the above proposal is tentatively planned in 1985-86.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री दलबीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, शहडोल औद्योगिक केन्द्र है । वहां 12 कोल माइंस हैं । अमरकंट थरमल पावर स्टेशन है । इसके साथ साथ ओरियण्ट पेपर मिल है । इसी तरह से जबलपुर में हमारे प्रदेश का हाईकोर्ट है और केण्ट भी वहां है । मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि इस दीर्घकालीन योजना में लिया जाएगा । यहां पर औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों की बहुलता को देखते हुए और चूंकि भोपाल हमारा कैपिटल है, इसको देखते हुए इस को दीर्घकालीन योजना से हटा करके क्या आप अल्पकालीन योजना में शामिल करेंगे ताकि इनको जल्दी से जल्दी एस० टी० डी० से जोड़ा जा सके ?

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: In order that STD facilities can be used at a station, 2 requirements are to be met: No. 1 is the automatisation of the local exchange, and No. 2 is the commissioning of a reliable transmission medium. There are 385 district headquarters all over the country; and out of these 146 are still having manual exchanges. And Shahdol is, fortunately or unfortunately, one of the stations which has got manual exchange. And there are 360 lines of equipped capacity; and 312 are working connections. There are 12 still in the waiting list. But these 12 in the waiting list are likely to be cleared by the end of 1981. It was planned previously, of course, for allotment of equipment to shahdol. But due to the diversion of this equipment to some other more important stations, this has been put off a little.

Another point is that we are short of automatic exchange equipments because of this labour unrest, and also of power cut. It is very difficult, under the circumstances, to fix a deadline by which these automatic exchanges will be available. Further, we have planned to get the allotment equipment in 1983-84, and it will be Commissioned in 1984-85.

Now the question of Jabalpur and Bhopal comes. Jabalpur and Bhopal have been planned 1000 lines each for electronic type of switching epuipment. Whereas Bhopal is planned for the current Plan, Jabalpur is planned for the next Plan. When this Jabalpur TAX is installed, I think we can have the STD connection. With Shahdol automatisation in 1984-85, we may be able to connect by STD to Jabalpur, and also Bhopal. These are the conditions which have to be met.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: My question is: (a) what are the criteria laid down by the P&T for conversion of manual exchange into automatic exchange or STD? (b) In view of shortage of equipment in the P&T Department for conversion, is Government thinking of having cross-bar exchanges in Bhubaneswar?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): The conditions have bene repeatedly stated on the floor of the House. There is a list of priorities spelt out. We want to connect all the State capitals to the Central capital in the first place; and all the district capita to the State capitals in the second place. This is conditioned by availability. I can give an idea. 600 stations are today qualified to get connected, according to the standards. But this has got to be done, the requirement is to the extent of one-lakh-equivalent lines of Strowger STD equipment, and 1.2 lakh lines of TAX equipment. Our capacity is 5,000 equivalent lines of Strowger STD equipment, and 6,000 lines of TAX equipment. Therefore, this comparison is there. So, there is certainly a slippage coming in. On this basis, we are going ahead. It is our expectation that before this current Plan is ever, all the district headquarters will be connected with the State capitals. This is the basis on which we are proceeding. Import is being attempted; production or expansion is being attempted. Maximum steps are being taken for this purpose. (*Interruptions*) Question has nothing to do with this. He was asking about Bhubaneswar. Bhubaneswar is a different matter altogether. As far as the expansion of cross-bar is concerned, it is being done in Rae Bareli. As far as the electronic expansion is concerned, it is to the tune of 1 million per year. Two factories are going to be set up. where exactly they are being set up will be determined by a committee going round and collecting information and putting up a report and a final selection will be made. All the stations are applying for it, and Bhubaneswar is one of the areas where its application has been there and that will be kept in view.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: My supplementary arises out of the answer just given by the hon Minister of State which by implication had stated that all the district headquarters in the country are served by telephone exchanges—automatic or manual. I would like to know in this context whether it is a fact that the two district headquarters in Himachal Pradesh,—these two places became the district headquarters as back as 1960—namely, Keylong which is headquarters of Lahaul and Spiti District and Kalpa which is the headquarters of Kinnaur District are not even connected by telephone, not to speak of telephone exchange. If this is a fact, what steps the Government is taking to provide telephone facilities at these two district headquarters.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I don't think it was stated that we have already connected all the districts headquarters. There are quite a number of them. There are other headquarters also which do not have telephone connections yet.

Sale of DDA Flats in Delhi

276. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 50,000 allottees of group housing societies and owners of DDA flats will have no legal authority to sell their property in future;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) As on date:

(i) Allottees of flats constructed by a Cooperative Group Housing Society cannot sell the flats but can, subject to certain conditions, transfer their share and interest held in the society;

(ii) Allottees of flats constructed by DDA can, subject to certain conditions, transfer/sell their flats.

(b) In the case of Group Housing Societies the legal ownership of the land and the flats vests with the Society and not in the individual members.

(c) There is at present no proposal to change the above position.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: The Minister has stated that the allottees of flats constructed by DDA are subject to certain conditions. May I ask a pointed question from the Minister? What are those certain conditions; and do the Government know about the large scale mal-practice which is there in the allotment of and transfer of DDA flats?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): So far as mal-practice is concerned, I have no information. As has been said there is a regulation of 1968, and the DDA acts according to that regulation. In certain cases, in very rare cases transfer is allowed. Normally no transfer is actually allowed before 10 years. If any transfer has to be allowed before 10 years, then as a very special case, the Chairman, DDA does it; and for that, rules have been laid down.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: The second part of the question has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: I myself and Prof. Madhu Dandavate want to settle this question. I want to know whether I should call you '*Piyush*' or 'Pius'.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: '*Piyush*'.

MR. SPEAKER: Both are good.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Have you received any proposal from any quarter so far; if so, what are the proposals?

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: I have stated in my reply already that at present, there is no proposal to change the regulation. The regulation which is available is in operation and that is sufficient.

Submersion of land in Murshidabad due to spill over of Ganga Water flowing through Farakka Barrage Feeder Canal

*277. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government and Farakka Barrage administration has been drawn to the submersion of about 30,000 acres of agricultural land belonging to cultivators in police station areas of Suti and Raghunathaganj in Murshidabad District, West Bengal for the last 4-5 years due to spill-over of Ganga water flowing through Farakka Barrage feeder canal which passes by this area before joining the Hooghly Bhagirathi channel at Jongipur, resulting in great loss to the cultivators;

(b) whether any investigation has been made by the Farakka Barrage authorities about causes of this spill-over and any plans drawn for draining out water from the submerged fields; and

(c) in case no such draining out of the water is possible, whether Government propose to compensate the owners of the lands for the losses suffered by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. As reported by the West Bengal State Government the area affected is only about 10,234 acres. Even earlier to the commissioning of Farakka feeder canal, this area used to get inundated for 3 1/2 months in the monsoon period, every year.

(b) A scheme for development of low lying areas of the Pagla-Bansloi basin affected by Farakka Feeder Canal waters and to make available such areas for rabi cultivation has

been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.12 crores.

The scheme envisages construction of regulators on Pagla and Bansloi rivers and a northward drainage channel with a regulator to control the flow. The implementation of the scheme would ensure availability of more or less the same agricultural benefits which used to be derived from the low-lying areas prior to operation of the Farakka Feeder Canal. The Scheme is expected to be implemented in 2½ years and has been taken up for execution.

(c) In view of answer to (b) above the question does not arise.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: The Minister has not denied about the land in question, as far as (a) part of my question is concerned. It has been permanently submerged due to spill-over from the Farakka Barrage Feeder Canal; the fact is that for the last 4-5 years, this land has been permanently submerged. The development scheme that which the Minister has stated would take another 2½ years i.e. for 7 years and the agriculturists of this place have lost heavily so far as their crops and other things are concerned. Would the Government consider at least paying them some compensation for the loss they have suffered for these 6-7 years continuously? When this land used to be submerged every year, as they say, for two or three months, a large deposit of the silt would take place and that would benefit the agriculturists. Now, this land has been submerged permanently for the last 7-8 years and the agriculturists have been put to a very heavy loss. Would you not compensate them?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: As I have already stated in my reply to the question, this is a fact that all the Farakka Feeder Canal area remains inundated for 3½ months during the monsoon period and the remaining for the rest of the period. There is no denying the fact; and that is why, just after the commissioning of the Farakka Feeder Canal, we took steps and finally in consultation with the State Government, a scheme has been approved and is still under implementation. The amount has already been sanctioned so that the cultivators may get some benefits. But as far as the question of paying compensation is concerned, this is a big question. As a matter of fact, no compensation to the owner of the land affected has been paid by the Farakka Barrage Project Administration. The West Bengal Government has reported that the affected people are anxious to get land for culivation; they are not very much interested in the compensation; they are more interested in getting their land useful for agricultural purposes. So, they would like that the drainage scheme should be implemented earlier. They are not interested in getting compensation. So, according to the report from the West Bengal Government, we are taking steps to get the land and make it available and useful for implementing it quickly.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: This is a preposterous answer that the Minister has given.

How can you say that the agriculturists are not interested when their land has been lost to all cultivation for the last 6 to 7 years and when their land would not be available for them for cultivation for the next 2½ years? It is rich agricultural land. You can, therefore, easily calculate what would be the amount of loss suffered by the cultivators. Anyway, you are not paying any compensation.

But, it is not correct to say that the agriculturists are not interested in getting any compensation. They have claimed compensation.

You may say that neither the State Government nor the Central Government is responsible for this inundation and, therefore, they are not interested in paying any compensation. But, anyway I would be happy if this water is drained out from the lands early.

May I know whether it is the Farakka Barrage Authorities or it is the West Bengal/Government or it is the Central Government which is responsible for implementing this draining out scheme?

I would also like to know whether the financial sanction has been given by the Central Government or by the State Government or the State Government has been subsidized?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Sir, the work has been assigned to a private construction company called Chatterjee Contractors by the Farakka Barrage Authority. This is a Central Project, as the Hon. Member knows. The Farakka Barrage Authority has given the contract and that company is implementing that Project.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: I would like to know whether the Government would issue instructions to the Farakka Barrage Authorities to calculate the crop losses every year and whether the Government would consider giving the farmers crop compensation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): You would kindly appreciate that often the landowners suffer losses on account of certain development programmes which in turn hamper and obstruct the natural flow of waters. But, it is very difficult to assess the losses in every case on account of development programmes. Apart from that, this is a very small area, about 10,000 acres only.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Then, give compensation.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We have not gone into the question of compensating farmers for crop losses from year to year. In all such cases, I am not very sure whether the Central Government can afford to follow a policy of compensating farmers for all such losses. It might set a precedent. After all, finances are involved.

Primarily, the State Government is responsible for executing the schemes and wherever they have Central schemes, it is for the State Government to see whether any losses have been suffered on a huge scale by the farmers and land-owners just as in every case of natural calamities, where the Central Government helps the State Governments to provide relief.

But, the State Governments has to provide relief to the people? If they have sent any proposals to the Central Government, I shall certainly look into them and be able to take some decision.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: It is clear that the Central Government has not given any thought to this matter. May I know whether the Government would now give some consideration to this particular matter since it has been raised on the floor of the House? It is not a matter of one year or two years of natural disasters, but obviously it has been going on for the last three years and it will go on for another five years until the drainage scheme of the Government is ready. The Government should consider this and they should also say whether it would be possible to compensate them for the loss of the crop. Or, the State Government there should give some sort of help to the aggrieved people. Ten thousand acres is not a small area and surely there are ten thousand people dependant on them.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We have noted the suggestions and feelings of the hon. Members and we shall look into them. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: This is not that simple. *(Interruptions)*

Rural poor in States

*278. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about half of the houseless rural poor in the country are in Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Karnataka and Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details regarding the study, if any, made in this regard; and

(c) the steps which Government have taken in this regard during the current financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) A statement giving figures of the families identified by the State Governments for assistance under the scheme for provision of house sites-cum-subsidy for construction of houses for rural landless labour including farm workers, artisans, fishermen etc., is laid on the table of the Sabha.

The scheme is being implemented in the State sector as a part of the Minimum Needs Programme of the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) with an outlay of Rs. 52.83 crores for the current financial year (1980-81).

Statement

	State/U.T.	No. of families eligible for allotment of house sites and construction assistance as estimated by State/U.T. (as reported upto 30-9-1980)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16,00,000
2.	Assam	2,37,607
3.	Bihar	19,58,000 (a)
4.	Gujarat	4,62,333
5.	Haryana	2,46,392
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10,694
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	20,120
8.	Karnataka	10,60,852
9.	Kerala	1,34,889
10.	Madhya Pradesh	9,13,037
11.	Maharashtra	4,97,547
12.	Orissa	4,19,000
13.	Punjab	2,97,046
14.	Rajasthan	8,54,023
15.	Tamil Nadu	14,97,000 (a)
16.	Tripura	42,650
17.	Uttar Pradesh	12,40,340
18.	West Bengal	2,82,961

(a) According to information received from the Planning Commission.

1	2	3
	Union Territories	
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,628
2.	Chandigarh	90
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,035
4.	Delhi	14,800
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1,596
6.	Pondicherry	15,213
	TOTAL:	1,18,16,213

This scheme is not being implemented in Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshdweep & Mizoram.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: For the first part of my question the answer given is "No". According to the Reserve Bank of India study report, 43 million dwelling units need to be constructed for housing the rural poor in the country. According to the statement given by the hon. Minister in the States of Karnataka, West Bengal and others, the figure is 1,18,16,213. That means, the hon. Minister has not answered my question. I want to know whether he has identified the number of houseless and site-less people in this country and if so what action is being taken by the Government in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): There was an article in the journal of the Reserve Bank of India in 1971-72 and the hon. member is quoting that figure. But actually, we get the information from the State Governments and the Planning Commission and whatever information is available with us, I will pass on to the hon. Member. The total number of rural landless workers in the country is 1,18,16,213 and about these four States about which the hon. Member has asked, the total number in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Maharashtra is 33,38,360. Actually, we rely much more on the reports of the State Governments in this matter because this subject is dealt within the State sector. Therefore, the information which have given just now was obtained from the State Governments.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: The question is about financial assistance from the Centre. Even here also, according to the study of the Reserve Bank of India, apart from the contribution from voluntary labour and all those things, an amount Rs. 11,360 crores would be needed for spillover for ten years. Therefore, for the current year an amount of Rs. 1,135 crores is needed but the allotment is only about Rs. 52.83 crores. Even the R.B.I. study has mentioned about the gap in the financial assistance for rural housing. May, I know from the hon. Minister the measures being taken by the Government to fill up this gap.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: In the Sixth Plan the Government have provided for financial assistance to rural landless workers, to enable them to purchase house-sites. There will not be a single rural family without a house site. This has been provided in the Sixth Plan.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Gobar Gas Plants in Andhra Pradesh

*268. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the reasons for the slow development of gobar gas plants in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the funds allotted to Andhra Pradesh in 1979, 1980 and 1981 for the establishment of gobar gas plants;

(c) the number of gobar gas plants commissioned under the aegis of Khadi and Village Industries Commission in Andhra Pradesh in 1978, 1979 and 1980; and

(d) the plans for establishment of such plants in 1981 and 1982?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) The gobar gas plants programme in Andhra Pradesh is being implemented directly by the Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC). The Khadi & Village Industries Commission has informed that the programme is popular in agriculturally developed areas like Krishna, Guntur, East Godavari and West Godavari, but it is not so in areas like Telengana and Rayalseema which are comparatively dry and where the number of cattle held by individual farmers is small.

(b) During 1979-80, the Khadi & Village Industries Commission has disbursed a sum of Rs. 4.54 lakhs as subsidy in Andhra Pradesh for 350 gobar gas plants. The target fixed for 1980-81 is 650 plants. Information regarding the amount of subsidy disbursed for plants actually set up during the year will be known only after the close of the financial year.

(c) The information is as under:

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 (upto Oct., 1980
No. of Gobar Gas pla ts set up)	382	350	222

(d) In the Sixth Plan an outlay of Rs. 50 crore has been provided for the development of biogas programme. The details of the scheme are being worked out. This will cover Andhra Pradesh also. The number of biogas plants to be established in Andhra Pradesh in 1981-82 and 1982-83 will be determined after the details have been finalised.

Rohini Housing Project

*272. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA Rohini project is in progress; the details of the project and source of finance for the scheme;

(b) the land acquired, if any, so far from the villages which fall under this scheme and the present uses of land of Rohini scheme;

(c) the mode of compensation to land owners and their resettlement on farms; and

(d) whether land owners are cooperating in Rohini project?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The details of the project are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Under this scheme, about 1,725 acres of land has already been acquired. The existing use of land covered by the scheme is predominantly 'agriculture'.

(c) Compensation is paid in cash in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. There is, at present, no scheme for the land

owners for their resettlement on farms.

(d) DDA has reported that the land owners have handed over peaceful possession of the acquired land after receipt of compensation.

Statement

The site gross area of Rohini Housing Project is 2497.30 hectares, in North-West Delhi. It provides for 1.7 lakh households and is predominantly a residential area for 8.5 lakh population. Work centres have been provided for employment opportunities for 3 lakh workers in 3 major sectors of economy—trade, commerce, industry and others. The housing strategy is to provide houses for a composite society comprising of all income groups to achieve social justice. 97 per cent of the houses are meant for economically weaker section. lower income group and middle income group. The concept of "Incremental Housing" has been envisaged to meet the changing needs of the families. The smallest plot size is 26 Sq. mts. and the biggest 150 Sq. mts. The land use pattern is as under:—

Land use	Total area in Ha.	Percentage
Residential	1413·00	56·58
Commercial	108·50	4·35
Industrial	482·50	19·32
Public & Semi-Public facilities	126·42	5·06
Recreational Circulation	211·50	8·47
(Roads above 30 mtrs/RW	155·39	6·22
	2497·30	100·00

Financing of the Project:

The development work relating to the project will be financed out of the revolving fund administered by the Delhi Administration. The construction work will, however, be financed out of the General Development Account of the Delhi Development Authority.

Recasting of National Capital Region Plan

*273. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to re-cast the National Capital Region plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details have not been finalised.

Government Accommodation

*279. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of type II quarters under construction in Delhi;

(b) the date of priority as on 31st January, 1981 of allotment of type II quarters in the Central Pool for Central Government employees;

(c) whether any target has been fixed for the year 1981 for allotment of type II quarters to the Central Government employees;

(d) if so what is the number and who are waiting list as on 31st January. 1981 for type II quarters?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The total number of type II/B quarters under construction in Delhi is 2586.

(b) 2-12-1958.

(c) and (d). No target has been fixed. Allotment will commence as soon as these 2586 quarters presently under construction, are ready.

(e) 24046.

Arrears of telephone bills

*280. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that arrears of (i) Telephone, (ii) Teleprinter, (iii) Telex and (iv) PABX-PB Exchange Bills have been on the increase;

(b) if so, the arrears for each during the last three years, (year-wise);

(c) how much amount has been written off as unrecoverable during the above period; and

(d) what new efforts have been made to effect recoveries by the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Arrears in respect of telephones, teleprinter and telex for the last three years are indicated below:—

(i) **Telephone Bills.**

Year	Cumulative 3 months old out-standings as on 1st July each year.
	(Rs. in lakhs)
1977-78 . . .	1205 (As on 1-7-78)
1978-79 . . .	1690 (As on 1-7-79)
1979-80 . . .	1817 (As on 1-7-80)

No separate record of outstanding against PABX|PB Exchange are maintained as they are treated on par with other telephones. Hence the outstandings against them are included under telephones.

(ii) **Circuits/Telex, Bills :** (Including teleprinter)

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1977-78 . . .	259·71 (As on 1-7-78)
1978-79 . . .	370·49 (As on 1-7-79)
1979-80 . . .	352·76 (As on 1-7-80)

(c) The amount written-off during the last three years are indicated below:—

1977-78 . . .	15·34 (Rs. in lakhs)
1978-79 . . .	17·05 (Rs. in lakhs)
1979-80 . . .	17·93 (Rs. in lakhs)

(d) The following steps for the clearance of dues have been re-emphasised:—

(1) Telephones of the defaulting subscribers (not exempt from disconnection) are disconnected after observing usual formalities such as telephonic reminder or issuing a registered notice where on condition of the payment of the prescribed fee, registered notice is asked for.

(2) After disconnection personal contracts are made for realisation of the dues.

(3) When these are not successful, legal action is taken in appropriate cases.

(4) Help of the police/revenue authorities is sought for when considered necessary.

(5) Half-yearly targets for clearance of outstandings to be achieved by each units are fixed by Secretary (Communications).

(6) Heads of circles have been directed to review the outstandings against Government subscribers personally for proper pursuit of the cases.

(7) The Secretary (Communications) has personally written to all Ministries of the Central Government and the Chief Secretaries of the States to clear the dues expeditiously and to nominate Liaison Officers in each office to settle the disputes, if any, with the P & T authorities.

(8) Continuous review and monitoring of the performance of the Units at the Directorate's level.

Green Revolution and Increase in Production

*281. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to world experts, the green revolution all over the world has reached a peak and new avenues have to be found out to keep up the graph of agricultural production going up;

(b) what is Government's reaction to the position obtaining in India; and

(c) what scientific methods are being envisaged to step up production in tune with the rise in population?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) The Ministry is not aware of suh views having been expressed by any recognised expert.

(b) Green revolution in India has not yet reached its peak level.

(c) The scientific methods envisaged are:

(i) Expansion of area under irrigation;

(ii) Larger and efficient use of fertilisers;

(iii) Increased distribution of quality seed;

(iv) Adequate plant protection measures on expanded area.

(v) Expansion of area under high yielding varieties;

(vi) Greater emphasis on soil and water conservation measures and improved dry land farming practices;

(vii) Transfer of technology through new re-organised extension system "Training and visits";

(viii) Training of farmers and Extension workers;

(ix) Intensification of research.

Demand of Delhi Teachers

*282. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the recommendations of the Committee which went into the demands submitted in 1979 by the Joint Council of Delhi Teachers which conducted an agitation in April, 1979;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) if not, the reasons; and

(d) whether Government are aware that the delay in taking a decision is causing anxiety among Delhi teachers and are carrying on agitation for their demands?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). The whole matter is still under consideration.

Central School at Bhavnagar, Amreli and Rajkot

*283. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of class I and II Government Employees of Central Government are working in the district headquarters of Bhavnagar, Amreli and Rajkot and nearby areas but they have no facility of Central school as such their children have to face difficulties for want of admission etc.;

(b) if so, what provision has been made by Central Government to open such schools at various Talukas, towns and cities in these districts;

(c) how many Central schools are there at present in various parts of these districts;

(d) how many have been constructed or opened during 1975 to 1977, 1st April 1977 to 31st December, 1979 and during 1st April, 1980 to 31st January, 1981; and

(e) how many such schools are likely to be opened during 1981 and 1982?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). A Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School) has already been functioning at Rajkot since 1965-66. The question of starting Kendriya Vidyalayas at Bhavnagar and Amreli can be considered only when concrete proposals in the prescribed manner are received from appropriate sponsoring authorities.

(c) One.

(d) None.

(e) Locations for the Kendriya Vidyalayas to be opened during an year are decided every year before the commencement of the academic session.

दिल्ली में पेड़ों की अनधिकृत रूप से कटाई

284. **श्री तारिक अनवर :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मार्च, 1980 में, पेड़ों को अनधिकृत रूप से काटे जाने के सम्बन्ध में तार द्वारा अधिकारियों को सूचित किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 11 महीने गुजर जाने के बाद भी इस शिकायत के सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है; और

(ग) सरकार की उन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही किए जाने का विचार है जो इस मामले में लापरवाह रहे हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण और सिंचाई मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह). (क) कृषि मंत्रालय और दिल्ली उपराज्यपाल को मार्च, 1980 में कुछ पत्र मिले थे, जिनमें दिल्ली में रिज क्षेत्र के संरक्षण सम्बन्धी नियमों का उल्लंघन करने तथा पेड़ों की गैर कानूनी कटाई करने के बारे में चिन्ता व्यक्त की गई थी ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

गुजरात में सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत लाई जाने वाली अतिरिक्त भूमि

*285. **श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार :** क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात राज्य में छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान केन्द्रीय सहायता से कुल कितने अतिरिक्त हेक्टेयर भूमि को सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत लाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) उसमें से राज्य के मेहसाना जिले में कितने एकड़ भूमि को सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत लाया जाएगा और उस पर कितना व्यय होने की संभावना है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण और सिंचाई मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान गुजरात में किसी सिंचाई परियोजना को केन्द्रीय सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

Improved Telephone Service in the Capital

*286. SHRI H. N. NANGE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether the General Manager, Delhi Telephones has in press statement showed difficulties in effecting improvement of telephone service;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the probale number of telephone connections to be released exchange-wise, in Delhi upto the 31st March, 1981?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) and (b). The General Manager Delhi Telephones in the Press Conference held on 11-2-81 had identified certain causes contributing to less than satisfactory telephone service and outlined the various measures that have been taken and are being taken to improve the telephone service in the city.

(c) The probale number of telephone connections to be released exchange-wise in Delhi Telephones from 1-4-80 to 31-3-81 are given in Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Exchange	Code	Probable Nos. of connections to be released 1-4-80—31-3-1981.
1	2	3	4
1	Shahdara East	(20)	1
2	Shahdara	(21)	..
3	Tis Hazari	(22, 23, 25)	2,220
4	Delhi Gate	(26, 27)	1,923
5	Ghaziabad	(85)	..
6	Shaktinagar	(71, 74)	7

1	2	3	4
7	Cantonment	(39)	710
8	Karolbagh	(56, 58)	3,349
9	Rajouri Garden	(50, 59)	4,155
10	Alipur	(801)	45
11	Janakpuri	(55)	1,033
12	Bhahdurgarh	(83)	..
13	Najafgarh	(86)	..
14	Narela	(89)	..
15	Nangloi	(87)	3
16	Jorbagh	(61, 62, 69)	289
17	Okhla	(63)	35
18	Nehru Place	(68)	56
19	Haus Khas	(65, 66)	260
20	Chanakyapuri	(67)	304
21	Faridabad	(81)	302
22	Badarpur	(82)	111
23	Ballabgarh	(88)	92
24	Janpath	(31, 32, 34)	..
25	Secretariat	(37)	16
26	Rajpath	(38)	110
27	Con. Place	(4)	462
28	Idgah	(51, 52)	654
	Total . . .		16,137

Increase in Percentage of Failures in Higher Secondary School Certificate Examination

*287. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the percentage of children failing every year at the Higher Secondary school Certificate Examinations has been on the increase resulting in frustration among the students;

(b) if so, the comparative percentage of children who failed at these examinations during the years 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980;

(c) whether Government have made any assessment with regard to the causes for the increasing number of failures at these examinations; and

(d) if so, result thereof and the steps contemplated by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) :

Year	Percentage of the candidates failed
1977	48.7
1978	45.4
1979	48.0
1980	Not yet available

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

Telecommunication System at Kolaghat Thermal Power Project

*288. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the telecommunication system of the Kolaghat Thermal Power Project area is not up to the mark;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Capital District Headquarters, sub-Division headquarters and Haldia Industrial Complex are not directly connected with Telephone lines with Kolaghat Thermal Power Project; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take for the improvement of the telecommunication system of the Kolaghat Thermal Power Project and adjacent areas?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) No, Sir; the three telephone lines of Kolaghat Thermal Power Project are reported to be functioning satisfactorily.

(b) The telephone lines of Kolaghat Power Station are working from the 50-line Automatic Exchange of Kolaghat. This exchange is directly connected to Tamluk Trunk Exchange which is the sub-divisional headquarter. This Tamluk Trunk Exchange is directly connected to State Capital viz., Calcutta and Haldia. The calls to District Headquarter viz., Madnapur are connected through Kharagpur Trunk Exchange. This is in accordance with normal Departmental pattern for connecting small exchanges to the trunk network of the country.

(c) The present 50-line Automatic Exchange Kolaghat is planned to be replaced by a 100 line Manual Telephone Exchange by the end of March, 1981 with the facility of trunk booking at Kolaghat. There is also a proposal for commissioning of a three-channel carrier system between Kolaghat and Tamluk for augmentation of the trunk circuits.

Orphanages in Orissa

2601. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the name and number of orphanges in Orissa;

(b) whether Government have given any financial grant to the Manjori Sisu Bhavan of Keonjhar district of Orissa; and

(c) the details regarding the financial grant given or proposed to be given to the orphanage cases of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SMT. SHEILA KAUL): (a) The names and number of children homes assisted with Government grant during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 (till 10th February, 1981) are indicated in the statement attached.

(b) No grant to Manjori Sisu Bhavan of Keonjhar District of Orissa has been sanctioned during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 (till 10th February, 1981).

(c) Amounts of Rs. 64,402 and Rs. 1,73,964/ have been placed at the disposal of the State Government during 1979-80 and 1980-81 (till 10th February, 1981) respectively for sanction and release to the children homes in whose cases administrative approvals for implementation of the programme have been accorded by the Ministry of Social Welfare

Statement

The names of the Children Homes assisted during 1979-80 *and* 1980-81 (*till* 10*th February* 1981) *in the State of Orissa.*

Sl No.	Name of the Organisations
1.	Sarvodaya Samiti Gandhinagar Distt. Koraput.
2.	Thakarbapa Ashram, Nimakhandi, Distt. Ganjam.
3.	Gandhi Seva Sangha, Purabi Kanyashram Soro, Distt. Balasore.
4.	Draupadi Mahila Samiti, Basudevpur, Distt. Puri.
5.	R.C.M. Orphanage for Girls at Badopada, Distt. Ganjam.
6.	Hind Kustha Nivaran Sangha, Sonepur.
7.	Utkal Balashram, Barang Sakha, Naupada.
1980-81 (*till* 10*the February*, 1981)	
1.	Gramasri, A-1, Suryanagar, Bhubaneshwar.
2.	Nehru Seva Sangh, Banpur Puri, Orissa.
3.	R.C.M. Orphanage for Boys, Surada, Ganjam.
4.	The Servants of India Society, Choudwar, Cuttack.
5.	The Mahapurusha Ashram, Kanjiapal, P.O. Khodipuda Distt. Balasore.
6.	Pedavalada Gramadani Sangh Distt. Koraput.
7.	Acharya Harihar Sisu Bhavan, Satyabadi, Sakhigopal.
8.	Banabasi Seva Samiti Balliguda, Distt. Phulbani.
9.	Seva Samaj Rayagada, Distt. Koraput.
10	Omkardev Viswabedik Gurukula Sanskrit Vidyapitha, Dhenkanal.
11.	Kasturba Gandhi Matru Niketan Paikmal, Sambalpur.

Drinking Water Facilities in Recently Approved Colonies

2602. SHRI DULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unauthorised colonies and the recently approved colonies in Delhi with the population of over 10,000 have not been provided drinking water and sewage facilities;

(b) the reasons for not providing these facilities in those colonies;

(c) criteria adopted for providing these facilities in the such colonies; and

(d) if so, when these facilities are likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). The policy of the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking is to provide water supply and sewage services in regularised colonies and only water supply in unauthorised colonies on payment of development charges by the beneficiaries subject to availability of trunk services and funds. The work is taken in hand after a minimum of 10 per cent of the estimated cost in case of regularised colonies and 25 per cent of the

estimated cost in case of unauthorised colonies is received by the Undertaking in advance. The remaining amount is recoverable in eight annual instalments. A rebate of 10 per cent is given to the beneficiaries. The Undertaking has reported that so far the response from the residents of these Colonies has not been very encouraging.

(d) It is not feasible to lay down any time limit in this regard.

Conversion of Netaji House into National Memorial

2603. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the house where Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose was born is proposed to be converted into a national memorial; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) No, Sir. No such proposal is under the consideration of the Ministry of Education and Culture.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली जल प्रदाय संस्थान में पम्प ड्राइवरों की संख्या

2604. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली जल प्रदाय संस्थान में अस्थाई तथा स्थाई पम्प ड्राइवरों की पृथक-पृथक संख्या क्या है और इसमें कुल कितने पम्प हैं ;

(ख) क्या सभी से अधिक पम्प ड्राइवर पिछले दस वर्षों से दैनिक मंजूरी पर कार्य कर रहे हैं तथा उनको प्रतिदिन की 10 रुपये की वर्तमान दर की तुलना में 7 रुपए प्रति दिन की पुरानी दर पर भुगतान किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि ये दैनिक मंजूरी वाले ड्राइवर स्थाई किये जाय और उनको समय-समय पर बढ़ाई गई दरों पर मंजूरी का भुगतान किया जाये ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री जीव्म नारायण सिंह): (क) से (ग) : अपेक्षित सूचना सम्बन्धित प्राधिकरणों से एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Opening of Public Telephone Office at Deasin

2605. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR:

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA:

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to open a Public Telephone Office at Deasin Branch office of Burdwan District;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The place does not fall under The category of stations covered by the existing policy of the Department.

Cannemara Public Library, Madras

2606. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cannemara Public Library at Madras city has been made a National Library;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and the reasons thereof; and

(c) the details of other libraries in Tamil Nadu to be made National Libraries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). Keeping in view the vast collections available at the Cannemara Public Library and its status and standing as an institution of national importance the Government of India decided to declare it as a recipient Library under the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954.

(c) No specific proposal to declare any other Library in Tamil Nadu as a National Library under the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954 is at present under consideration.

Closure of Mechanised Bricks Plant

2607. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to shut down its plant for the manufacture of mechanised bricks from 1982; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have decided to close down the mechanised brick plant in a phased manner as it has been incurring losses since its inception in 1966-67.

Mail Vans

2608. SHRI MATILAL HASDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of mail vans required in the country, State-wise;

(b) the total number of mail vans operating in the country, Statewise;

(c) whether Government are aware that due to less mail vans postal service is disrupting; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve the postal delivery services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). RMS Mail Vans are allotted according to Railway Zone and not State-wise. The total number of mail vans required and operating in the country is as follows:—

Requirements	*Operating*
787	763

(c) Alternative accommodation is given in the trains. The case regarding construction of new mail vans is being pursued with the Railways at a very high level.

(d) Active vigil and continuous monitoring is in existence to eliminate delays and to improve the mail and delivery arrangements.

जनकपुरी, नई दिल्ली में पार्क

2609. श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक मंजिला जनता क्वार्टर्स कालोनी, जनकपुरी, नई दिल्ली में पार्क और सड़कें, खस्ता हालत में हैं और कूड़ाघर नहीं बनाए गए हैं जिससे गंदगी फैलती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि जनकपुरी में एक मंजिले जनता क्वार्टरों के पार्कों का उचित अनुरक्षण किया जा रहा है ।

दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि जनकपुरी में एक मंजिली जनता क्वार्टरों की कालोनी में (सर्विस लेनों के अलावा) केवल एक सड़क है जो कि बहुत अच्छी हालत में है । दिल्ली नगर निगम ने कूड़े दान लगाने की व्यवस्था के लिए कार्रवाई आरम्भ कर दी है । इसने यह भी सूचित किया है कि कूड़ा डालने के खत्ते बनाने का कार्य सीवर लाइन डालने के कार्य के पूरा होने पर किया जायेगा ।

National Seed Projects in States

2610. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the States where the National Seed Projects are functioning;

(b) the total amount allocated to the Orissa Seed Corporation for processing and marketing of certified seeds;

(c) the name of the seeds which have been certified for processing in the State Seed Corporation; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take for the extension and strengthening of Seed Testing Laboratories in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Name of the States are:—

Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra, Bihar, Orissa, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) A sum of Rs. 127 lakhs had been earmarked for Orissa State Seed Corporation in the Project for setting up of processing plants and allied activities like marketing, setting up of hqrs. office etc.

(c) Main project crops which Orissa State Seed Corporation is expected to handle are paddy, potato and groundnut. However, they can take up the production of any certified seeds which they wish to produce.

(d) There is a provision of Rs. 5.21 lakhs under National Seed Project for strengthening State Seed Testing Laboratories. However, according to the draft Sixth Five Year Plan of the State, the State Government of Orissa is providing a sum of Rs. 41.37 lakhs for strengthening the State Seed Testing Laboratories in Orissa.

Supply of high quality seed and credit to jute growers

2611. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jute Growers in the country are

facing a lot of difficulties due to short supply of high quality seeds by Government;

(b) if so, the efforts Government propose to make to augment the supply of high quality seeds and financial credit to the Jute growers; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Import of foodgrains

2312. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the quantity of import of foodgrains during the last three years (year-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): Purchase of cereals from abroad had been discontinued since June, 1976 onwards. However, against the import arrangements made prior to June, 1976, a quantity of 1.79 lakh tonnes of wheat was received as aid in 1977-78. There has been no import of cereals during 1978-79 and 1979-80.

Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for development of Indian Languages

2613. SHRI GIRDHAN GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided by his Ministry to different voluntary organisations for the development of Indian languages in 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) the names of organisations and the quantum of assistance released in these years;

(c) the languages covered under this scheme for the development and promotion of languages therefor;

(d) the steps taken by his Ministry to preserve the oral languages so far; and

(e) the funds provided to the tribal voluntary organisations or the promotion, propagation and preservation of the script invented by them of their language so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (e). Under the scheme of "Assistance to Voluntary Organisations/Educational Institutions for promotion of Indian languages" grants are given to Voluntary Organisations which are registered under the Societies Registration Act, in all languages, (other than Hindi and Sanskrit for which there are separate schemes) as set out in the VIII Schedule to the Constitution of India and other recognised languages, including tribal languages used in India.

A statement containing a list of Voluntary Organisations to whom grants have been given during 1979-80, 1980-81 is attached No. grant has so far been given to any Voluntary Organisation for the development of script. The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore has been working on 40 tribal and border languages. The institute has published a number of phonetic readers, grammers, dictionaries, school primers, adult literary primers etc. in some of these languages. As regards the scripts, the Government is of the view that matter of choosing the script for a language should be left to the people who speak that language.

Statement

Organisations received grant from LG Cell under the Scheme of "Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for promotion of Indian Languages" during 1979-80

Sl. No.	Name	Amount
1	Assam Sahitya Sabha, Jorhat	73,000·00
2	Assam Sahitya Sabha, Assam	7,500·00
3	Assam Sahitya Sabha, Gauhati	1,200·00
4	Cotton College, Assam	2,000·00
5	Nikhil Bharat Banga Sahitya Sammelan, New Delhi	10,000·00
6	Indian Institute of Knowledge, Calcutta	4,846·00
7	Samskrita Kannada Dictionary, Bangalore	18,845·00
8	Motilal Memorial Society, Lucknow	16,969·50
9	Renjyoug Mutanchi Ringmom, Kurmom	4,843·00
10	Kerala State Jawahar Bal Bhavan, Trivandrum	3,500·00
11	Mouni Vidyapeeth, Kolhapur	987·00
12	Shreeram Kosha Mandal, Pune	72,500·00
13	Nikhil Bharat Sindhi Sahitya Sammelan, Bombay	5,000·00
14	Dr. K.K. Venkatachari Ananthacharya Research Institute, Bombay	25,000·00
15	Bharati Tamil Sangham, Calcutta	1,130·00
16	Villa Akademi, Hyderabad	6,533·30
17	Idara-e-Adabiyat-e-Urdu, Hyderabad	7,183·00
18	Ghalib Institute, New Delhi	3,737·50
19	Sharor Publications, New Delhi	9,943·75
	Total	2,74,718·05

Statement

List of the Organisations received grant from LG Cell under the Scheme of "Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for promotion of Indian Languages" during 1980-84

Sl. No.	Name	Amount
1	Raman Kendra, New Delhi	1,000·00
2	Asiatic Society, Calcutta	5,075·00
3	Shreeram Kosha Mandal, Pune	72,500·00

Sl. No.	Name	Amount
4	Villa Academy, Hyderabad	9,784·80
5	Kerala State Jawahar Bhawan, Trivandrum	500·00
6	Jnanmandal Barabati Stadium, Cuttack	3,163·00
7	Akhil Bharat Sindhi Boli and Sahit Sabha, Delhi	5,000·00
8	M/s Anjana Publications, Ahmedabad	790·00
9	Nikhil Bharat Banga Bhasha Prosar Samity, New Delhi	7,600·00
10	Anjuman Taraqqi Urdu Hind, New Delhi	1,345·00
11	Dogra Himachal Sanskriti Sangam, Delhi	10,000·00
12	Sardar Patel University, Gujarat	50,000·00
13	Kamarupa Anusandhana Samiti, Gauhati	49,500·00
14	M/s Koonj Sindhi Literary Magazine, Bombay	2,299·00
15	Up Samiti Rajasthani Sabd Kosh, Jaipur	31,758·50
16	National Council of Education, Jadavpur University, Calcutta	50,000·00
17	Samskrita Kannada Dictionary, Bangalore	20,000·00
18	Dr. U.V. Swaminatha Iyer Library, Madras	10,000·00
19	Indo-Asiatic Society, Calcutta	12,750·00
	Total Rs.	3,43,064·80

Allocation for cashew development

2614. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated for the cashew development in 1981-82;

(b) the total amount allocated to Orissa cashewnut growers; and that period;

(c) whether Government has a proposal to allow any subsidy to Orissa cashewnut growers; and

(d) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The budget outlays for the year 1981-82 have not so far been approved by the Parliament. However, an outlay of Rs. 114.20 lakhs have been proposed as Government of India's share.

(b) Rs. 18.01 lakhs as Government of India share.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) (1) A subsidy of Rs. 500 per plot of 0.8 hectare is proposed to be given to growers under the Scheme for laying out Demonstration plots. Rs. 65,000 have been provided under this for Orissa in the budget proposals.

(2) A subsidy of Rs. 900 per hectare is proposed to be given in three equal instalments for plantation of cashewnuts. A sum of Rs. 1.88 lakhs has been made in the 1981-82 budget for Orissa.

Non-payment of Salary to staff of Rao Tula Ram College

2615. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Rao Tula Ram College which is affiliated to Delhi University, no admissions of students were made in years 1979 and 1980;

(b) whether as of present, there is not a single student on the rolls of the college;

(c) how much amount by way of salary is paid to the teaching and non-teaching staff of the College every month;

(d) how much grant in respect of the said amount is given by the University Grants Commission;

(e) whether it is a fact that the salaries due to the staff (both teaching and non-teaching) since November, 1980 have not been paid so far for the simple reason that the Trust of the College had not paid 5 per cent of the total share to meet the liability of the Trust towards maintenance expenditure of the College since its inception in 1970 and the staff has not been paid regularly since July, 1975; and

(f) what the Government propose to do in respect of the present state of affairs in the college with particular reference to the future of the staff?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, 84 students were admitted in the College during 1979-80. No student was admitted during 1980-81.

(b) Yes, Sir, as the students have since migrated to other colleges.

(c) Rs. 31,000/- approximately.

(d) Maintenance grant is paid by University Grants Commission to the College in lump sum for its share on various items of expenditure, including salaries of the staff. A sum of Rs. 3.32 lakhs was paid to the College during 1979-80, after adjusting Rs. 92630/- overpaid during the previous years, and Rs. 3.79 lakhs during 1980-81.

(e) The salaries have been paid to the staff upto and inclusive of October, 1980, although with the grant released by the University Grants Commission so far during 1980-81, the salaries upto December, 1980 could have been paid. Further grant can be released by the Commission only after the College submits the audited accounts for 1979-80 and the statement of anticipated income and expenditure for the period from 1.10.1980 to 31.3 1981.

(f) The matter will be considered by the University Grants Commission and the University of Delhi further on receipt of judgement of the Delhi High Court on the Writ Petition filed by the Management of the College.

Opening of Central Schools in Orissa

2616. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central schools proposed to be opened in the country during 1981-82;

(b) the number of such Central schools are proposed to be opened in Orissa during that period;

(c) whether any such Central school is proposed to be opened in Mayurbhanj district of the State;

(d) if so, when such proposal is going to be implemented; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) During 1981-82, 20 Kendriya Vidyalayas are proposed to be opened in the Civil and Defence Sectors. Besides, a few Kendriya Vidyalayas are also likely to be opened in the campuses of institutions of higher learning and at places where Central Public Sector Undertakings are located.

(b) and (c). Proposals for opening new Kendriya Vidyalayas are considered by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan when received in accordance with prescribed guidelines. At present no such poposal is pending with the Sangathan in respect of the State of Orissa.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Supply of Publications under Delivery of Books Act

2617. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many publishers do not send copies of their publications to various libraries under the Deliveries of Books Act; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to ensure the publications sent according to the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SMT. SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The publishers who fail to supply a copy each of their publications to the National Libraries under the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954 are reminded by the concerned Ilbraries. In specific cases of default brought to the notice of Government, a request to supply the books is also made by Government. In case the request from the Government is not heeded to, the Government can take penal action against the defaulter under Sections 5 and 6 of the Act.

Adult Education Centres

2618. SHRI SATYASQDHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Adult Education Centres set up by the Central Government during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the number of Centres to be set up during the current year State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Central Government provides financial assistance to State Governments, Union Territories Administrations and Voluntary Agencies under Central and Centrally Sponsored Shecmes to set up Adult Education Centres. A very small number of centres have also been set up by the Central Government through the agency of Nehru Yuvak Kendras. A statement indicating the Adult Education Centres set up State-wise and year-wise during the years 1977--78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 indicating also separately the number of Adult Education Centres set up by Nehru Yuvak Kendras is attached.

(b) The position regarding the number of Centres set up during the current year State-wise will be known after the close of the financial year when information from State Governments and Union Territories is received.

Statement

The Adult Education Centres set-up State-wise and Year-wise during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80

Name of the State/ Union Territory	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
	Total No. of Centres	Centres by NYK	Total No. of Centres	Centres by NYK	Total No. of Centres	Centres by NYK
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	676	..	2,913	1,066	7,113	40
2. Assam	344	..	7,301	238	5,555	..
3. Bihar	120	..	6,143	399	5,260	..
4. Gujarat	990	..	10,191	226	10,696	101
5. Haryana	1,431	..	3,280	81	2,486	95
6. Himachal Pradesh	N.A.	..	1,233	410	861	..
7. Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	..	1,536	68	1,191	..
8. Karnataka	4,940	..	8,691	324	6,804	137
9. Kerala	N.A.	..	5,564	378	288	228
10. Madhya Pradesh	811	..	6,136	620	4,944	345
11. Maharashtra	1,638	..	8,765	..	14,537	20
12. Manipur	251	..	1,072	140	400	..
13. Meghalaya	365	..	393	..	321	..
14. Nagaland	210	..	563	3	540	..
15. Orissa	797	..	3,410	521	8,575	..
16. Punjab	624	..	494	236	251	..
17. Rajasthan	1,254	..	5,532	414	9,038	399
18. Sikkim	N.A.	..	494	4	32	..
19. Tamil Nadu	3	..	6,221	364	12,206	225
20. Tripura	859	..	2,274	102	1,514	..
21. Uttar Pradesh	N.A.	..	5,345	984	5,227	502
22. West Bengal	N.A.	..	4,481	296	2,681	..
23. A. & N. Islands	21	..	101	4	45	..
24. Arunachal Pradesh	175	..	460	23	301	..
25. Chandigarh	19	..	176	38	170	30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4	..	82	..	14	..
27. Delhi	101	..	801	109	1,127	..
28. Goa, Daman & Diu .	15	..	22	22	164	..
29. Lakshadweep . .	20	..	30	..	21	..
30. Mizoram . . .	140	..	230	..	287	..
31. Pondicherry . .	34	..	216	39	417	51
Total . . .	15,842	..	94,150	7,109	1,03,066	2,173

Locating sales depots by Food Corporation of India in Nayagarh, Puri

2619. SHRI NARAYAN SAHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to locate sales depots by Food Corporation of India in Nayagarh Sub-division (Puri) and Baripada in Mayurbhanj, Orissa; and

(b) whether it is a fact that in absence of sales depots great inconveniences are being caused in the distribution of stock by Food Corpora tion of India in these backward areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). During his visit to Mayurbhanj some people represented to the Deputy Minister of Civil Supplies for opening a depot of the Food Corporation of India at Baripada. The Deputy Minister has also written to the Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture about the opening of a depot at Nayagarh. The matter is under examination.

Grant/Loan for Fisheries in Assam

2620 SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount granted as grant and loan to Assam for the development of fisheries during the Fifth Plan period and provision for the Sixth Plan; and

(b) the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Rs. 16,59,850 and Rs. 2,35,000 have been given as grant and loan respectively for development of Fisheries during Vth Plan, while during current year, an ad-hoc grant of Rs. 20 lakhs has been given and under the VI Plan a provision of Rs. 26 lakhs is earmarked towards the development of Fisheries in Assam.

(b) The ongoing Fish Farmers Development Agency (FFDA) in Kamrup and Darrang districts of Assam have brought 66.87 hectares of water area under intensive fish culture and have trained 237 fish farmers. These Agencies have produced and distributed 19.58 lakh fish seed to fish farmers. The fish harvested so far, from the water area brought under intensive fish culture under FFDA Scheme is about 14.7 tonnes.

Malpractices in Telephone Department

2621. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that malpractices are being indulged in by the Telephone Officials at the time of transferring or allotment of new telephones to the new incumbments; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). Some cases of this nature have come to the notice of the Government. They are thoroughly investigated and deterrent action is taken against the officials found at fault.

विश्व बैंक की सहायता से मध्य प्रदेश में छोटे किसानों के लिए मंजूर किये गये नलकूप

2622. श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्व बैंक की सहायता से वित्त-पोषित सिंचाई योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के छोटे किसानों के लिए कितने राज्य नलकूप मंजूर किये गये ; और

(ख) क्या इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत धनराशि केन्द्रीय सिंचाई विभाग के माध्यम से खर्च की जा रही है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर रहमान अंसारी) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में छोटे किसानों के लिए स्वीकृत उन सिंचाई स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत, जिनकी वित्त-व्यवस्था विश्व बैंक सहायता से की जा रही है, राजकीय नलकूपों की कोई स्कीम नहीं है ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) को देखते हुए यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

Emphasis on Small Irrigation Works

2623. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the expenditure involved, Government propose shifting emphasis from big irrigation projects to small irrigation works, percolation tanks, tube wells etc; and

(b) i so, whether Government propose to fix a time bound programme for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir. The role of major, medium and minor irrigation works is complementary in development of irrigation and as such all these are given equal emphasis.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal from Karnataka for Desilting Rivers

2624. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Karnataka Government for desilting the rivers in the State; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and reaction of the Government to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Places connected by National Dialling Grid

2625. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities/towns connected with the National Dialling Grid at the end of 1980; State-wise; and

(b) the number of cities/towns to be connected during 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The information is given at the Statement.

(b) Number of cities/towns likely to be connected are ten.

Statement

List indicating the number of cities/towns, State-wise connected with the National Dialling Grid as on 31-12-80

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of cities/ towns connected.
1	Andhra Pradesh	17
2	Assam	1
3	Bihar	10
4	Guarat	5
5	Haryana	1
6	Himachal Pradesh	1
7	Jammu & Kashmir	3
8	Karnataka	12
9	Kerala	12
10	Manipur	..
11	Meghalaya	1
12	Maharashtra	5
13	Nagaland	2
14	Orissa	3
15	Punjab	6
16	Rajasthan	1
17	Sikkim	1
18	Tamil Nadu	24
19	Madhya Pradesh	5
20	Tripura	..
21	Uttar Pradesh	12
22	West Bengal	15
		137

Union Territories

1	Andaman Nicobar	..
2	Arunachal Pradesh	..
3	Chandigarh	1
4	Delhi	1
5	Goa	1
6	Lakshadeep	..
7	Mizoram	..
8	Nagar Haveli	..
9	Pondicherry	..
		3
	Grand Toal	140

Delhi Telephone Directory

2626. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Telephone Directory 1978 has become by and large out-dated with a high percentage of telephones having undergone change;

(b) if so, the steps taken to issue a new directory; and

(c) by what time the new Directory is likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The 1978 issue of the Delhi Telephone Directory (corrected upto 31-12-78) was distributed in April, 1979. However, Supplementary directories were subsequently printed (after the publication of 1978 issue) in March, 1979, February, 1980; April; 1980 and January 1981.

(c) The new Telephone Directory is under print and is likely to be available for distribution by the end of March, 1981.

Regularisation of Workers of Muster Rolls in C.P.W.D.

2627. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to regularies casual workers such as Casual labourers, Carpenters, Masons and Painters in the Central Public Works Department who have put in six months of service as casual workers with usual breaks,

(b) if so, when the decision is likely to come into force, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b): In view of the reply to part (a), the question does not arise.

(c) The muster roll workers of the CPWD are employed on jobs of purely casual nature and for very short duration. They are required to be engaged only for seasonal works or on original works done departmentally and to the barest minimum. They are not regular government servants and are in the nature of day-to-day employees. All recruitments against the Direct Recruitment quota, are made from amongst the nominees of the Employment Exchanges. Retrenched and surplus staff employed on the muster roll of the same category are given preference for the appointment but the muster roll staff must come through the Employment Exchange. There is no provision for automatic regularisation of the muster roll staff in the regular appointment.

Horticulture Schemes in Goa during Sixth Plan

2628. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the amount earmarked for the horticulture schemes in Goa during the Sixth five Year Plan period.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): During the Sixth Five Year Plan in Goa an amount of Rs. 57.240 lakhs has been tentatively earmarked for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes on horticulture (Fruits, Cashewnut, Coconut and Spices). Besides an amount of Rs. 55.00 lakhs has been proposed by the Goa Administration for various Horticulture schemes during Sixth Plan period.

Government Accommodation to the Central Government Employees in Rajkot (Gujarat).

2629. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many Central Government employees (excluding Railway employees) are working in Rajkot (Gujarat):

(b) how many staff quarters have been provided till date Department-wise, and

(c) how many are proposed to be built with immediate effect (department wise)?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARIAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Handicapped in Indian Agricultural Research Institute Directorate

2630. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Agricultural Research Institute Directorate has reserved any posts for the handicapped; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION: (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) persons in the posts of Junior Clerks, Junior Stenographers and Supporting Staff Grade I, as per Government rules, is available in he Indian Agricultural Research Institute Directorate.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in consumption of Alcoholic drinks in area of Coalfield and Iron Ore.

2631. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is steady increase in consumption of alcoholic drinks in the mining areas of coalfield and iron ore inhabited by the weaker section of the society creating various social evils with particular reference to Dhanbad coalfield in Bihar and Chhatisgarh iron ore mines area in Madhya Pradesh, if so, facts for the last three years;

(b) whether Government are aware of a social reformer of Dalli-Rajhera iron ore mines of Madhya Pradesh taking commendable steps to remove drinking habits of iron ore miners of the area resulting in sudden fall in liquor consumption in that zone; and

(c) whether Government propose to record such social reformers start vigorous campaign against drinking and ban wine shops from the mining areas; if so, when if not why not?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c) The information is being collected from the Government of Bihar, Madhya Pradsh, West Bengal and Orissa and the same will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

नारायणा गांव में बाजार का निर्माण

2632. श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नारायणा गांव में एक बाजार के निर्माण के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ;

(ख) इसके लिए कितना भूमि-क्षेत्र खाली कराया गया है और विस्थापित लोगों में से कितनों को पुनर्वासित किया जा चुका है ;

(ग) यह बाजार कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा;

(घ) इस बाजार में दुकानों का आबंटन किस आधार पर किया जाएगा;

(ङ) क्या इसमें अनुसूचित जातियों, स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों और भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए कोई आरक्षण किया जायेगा; और

(च) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि उसने प्रस्तावित बाजार विन्यास/भवन नक्शों को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है ?

(ख) लगभग 2.2 एकड़ भूमि खाली कराई गई थी । भूमि खाली करने वालों को अभी तक 28 दुकान/स्टाल शैड और 3 औद्योगिक प्लाट आबंटित किये गये हैं ।

(ग) विपणन केन्द्र के पूर्ण हो जाने की सम्भावना है बशर्ते कि वर्ष 1982 के दौरान अपेक्षित मात्रा में भवन निर्माण सामग्री उपलब्ध होती रहे ।

(च) नीलामी और पर्चियों द्वारा ।

(छ) और (च) जी, हां। दुकानों के आवंटन के लिए निश्चित की गई प्रतिशतता के अनुसार इन श्रेणियों के लिए आरक्षण होगा ।

जयपुर में क्षेत्रीय डाक निदेशक अजमेर के कार्यालय का कार्यकरण

2633. **आचार्य भगवान देव :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान पोस्टल सर्किल का क्षेत्रीय डाक निदेशक, अजमेर, का कार्यालय जयपुर में कार्य कर रहा है ;

(ख) इसे अजमेर में स्थानांतरित न करने के कारण क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस कार्यालय को अजमेर में स्थानान्तरित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) डाक सेवाओं के क्षेत्रीय संगठन का विकेन्द्रीकरण करने की योजना की पुनरीक्षा की जा रही है ।

Per Capita Consumption of Eggs

2634. SHRI T. DAMODAR REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita consumption of eggs annually in the country;

(b) whether any comparative figures have been collected of per capita egg consumption in other countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what steps are proposed to be undertaken by Government to make available good quality eggs to the people to supplement nutritiousness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) It is not possible to give any specific figure on per capital annual consumption of eggs for the country since substantial number of people do not consume eggs for various reasons. However, the estimated production of eggs in the country during 1979-80 was about 12320 million against the estimated human population of 654 million. Accordingly, the annal per capita availability works out to 18.8 eggs.

(b) and (c) According to reports published in foreign journals the per capita annual egg consumption during 1978 in the EEC countries was in the range of 184 to 292 eggs and in U.S.A. 277 eggs.

(d) To further improve the availability of eggs it is proposed to step up the production to a level of 16,300 eggs annually by 1984-85. Egg production programmes involving small/marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers have been taken up. To ensure the availability of eggs at reasonable price, marketing of eggs at national and regional level has been entrusted to the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd., (NAFED) by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Advisory Committee for the Madras Telephones

2635. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Advisory Committee for Madras Telephones has been constituted; and

(b) the grounds on which nominations are made to the Advisory Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Nominations under various categories such as Trade, Commerce and Industry, Press Medical Profession, Legal Profession, Public workers etc., are made on the recommendations received through the various organisations allied bodies Nominations of M.Ps. is made by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs. Nominations in respect of State Administration, M.L.As. Corporation or Civic Body are made on the recommendations received through the respective State Government/Corporation.

केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा छात्रों की छात्रवृत्ति और अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों में वृद्धि

2636. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा ऐसी बड़ी उम्र की स्त्रियों को जिन की पढ़ाई-लिखाई छूट गई है शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए कोई-कोई सघन पाठ्यक्रम चलाये जा रहे हैं और यह योजना किस वर्ष से शुरू की गई थी तथा ऐसी कितनी कक्षायें आयोजित की जा रही हैं ;

(ख) ऐसी कक्षाओं के आयोजना के लिए क्या सहायता दी गई है और अध्यापकों को कितना वेतन तथा प्रत्येक छात्र को कितनी छात्रवृत्ति दी जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या मूल्यों में प्रति वर्ष हो रही वृद्धि के अनुरूप छात्रवृत्ति की राशि और अध्यापकों के वेतन में वृद्धि की जा रही है; और

(घ) छात्रवृत्ति की वर्तमान राशि और अध्यापकों को इस समय दिया जा रहा वेतन किस वर्ष से दिया जा रहा है और क्या उस वर्ष के बाद मूल्यों में और जीवन निर्वाह व्यय में हुई वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए छात्रवृत्ति की राशि तथा अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों में वृद्धि की जायेगी।

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) जी, हां। 1958 में शुरू की गई इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 18–30 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग में वयस्क महिलाओं के लिए पाठ्यक्रम चलाए जाते हैं। इस समय आयोजित किए जा रहे पाठ्यक्रम निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(1) दो वर्ष के पाठ्यक्रम	517
(2) फ़ेल हुए उम्मीदवारों के लिए एक वर्ष के पाठ्यक्रम	127
(3) व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम	464
	1108

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) 1975 में सरकार ने चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में इन दरों के पुनरीक्षण की मंजूरी दे दी है।

विवरण]

25 उम्मीदवारों के लिए दो वर्ष की अवधि के वयस्क महिलाओं के लिए शिक्षा के सघन पाठ्यक्रम का स्वीकृत योजनात्मक बजट

		रुपए
1. आवासीय		
	(1) 50 रुपए प्रति मास प्रति उम्मीदवार तक की दर से 24 महीनों के लिए 25 उम्मीदवारों का पोषण	30,000
	(2) 10 रुपए प्रति मास प्रति उम्मीदवार की दर से जेब खर्च	6,000
	(3) 600 रुपए प्रति मास की दर से अध्यापकों का वेतन	14,400
	(4) 100 रुपए प्रति मास की दर से किराया .	2,400
	(5) शैक्षिक उपकरण . . .	1,000
	(6) फुटकर खर्च	500
	अधिकतम सीमा : जोड़ . .	54,300
2. मिले जुले पाठ्यक्रम :		रुपए
	(1) 50 रुपए प्रति उम्मीदवार प्रति मास की दर से 20 आवासीय उम्मीदवारों का पोषण .	24,000
	(2) 10 रुपए प्रति मास प्रति उम्मीदवार की दर से 5 गैर-आवासीय उम्मीदवारों को वजीफे .	4,800
	(3) 15 रुपए प्रति मास प्रति उम्मीदवार की दर से 5 गैर-आवासीय उम्मीदवारों को वजीफे .	1,800
	(4) 600 रुपए प्रति मास की दर से अध्यापकों का वेतन	14,400
	(5) 100 रुपए प्रति मास की दर से किराया .	2,400
	(6) शैक्षिक उपकरण . . .	1,000
	(7) फुटकर खर्च . . .	500
	अधिकतम सीमा : जोड़ . .	48,900

3. गैर-आवासीय पाठ्यक्रम

	रुपए
(1) 15 रुपए प्रति मास प्रति उम्मीदवार की दर से 25 उम्मीदवारों को वजीफे . .	9,000
(2) 600 रुपए प्रति मास की दर से अध्यापकों का वेतन	14,400
(3) 100 रुपए प्रति मास की दर से किराया .	2,400
(4) शैक्षिक उपकरण . . .	1,000
(5) फुटकर खर्च	500
अधिकतम सीमा : जोड़ . .	27,300

25 उम्मीदवारों के लिए एस० एस० एल० सी० में फेल हुई महिलाओं हेतु एक वर्ष के पाठ्यक्रम तथा व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम के लिए योजनात्मक बजट

1. आवासीय

	रुपए
(1) 50 रुपए प्रति मास प्रति उम्मीदवार की दर से 12 महीनों के लिए 25 उम्मीदवारों का पोषण	15,000
(2) 10 रुपए प्रति मास प्रति उम्मीदवार की दर से जेब खर्च	3,000
(3) 600 रुपए प्रति मास की दर से अध्यापकों का वेतन	7,200
(4) 100 रुपए प्रति मास की दर से किराया .	1,200
(5) शैक्षिक उपकरण . . .	500
(6) फुटकर खर्च	250
अधिकतम सीमा : जोड़ . .	27,150

2. मिले जुले पाठ्यक्रम

	रुपए
(1) 50 रुपए प्रति मास प्रति उम्मीदवार की दर से 20 आवासीय उम्मीदवारों का पोषण .	12,000
(2) 20 आवासीय उम्मीदवारों के लिए 10 रुपए प्रति मास प्रति उम्मीदवार की दर से जेब खर्च	2,400
(3) 15 रुपए प्रति मास प्रति उम्मीदवार की दर से 5 गैर-आवासीय उम्मीदवारों को वजीफे .	900
(4) 600 रुपए प्रति मास की दर से अध्यापकों का वेतन	7,200
(5) 100 रुपए प्रति मास की दर से किराया .	1,200
(6) शैक्षिक उपकरण . . .	500
(7) फुटकर खर्च	250
अधिकतम सीमा : जोड़ . . .	24,400

3. गैर-आवासीय पाठ्यक्रम

	रुपए
(1) 15 रुपए प्रति उम्मीदवार की दर से 25 उम्मीदवारों को वजीफे . . .	4,500
(2) 600 रुपए प्रति मास की दर से अध्यापकों का वेतन	7,200
(3) 100 रुपए प्रति मास की दर से किराया .	1,200
(4) शक्षिक उपकरण . . .	500
(5) फुटकर खर्च	250
अधिकतम सीमा : जोड़ . . .	13,650

SC/ST among Teachers, Vice-Principals and Principals in Delhi

2637. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of teachers, Vice-Principals and Principals in High/Higher Secondary and Senior Secondary schools of Delhi Administration and aided schools separately,

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes teachers out of them;

(c) whether quota reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons is complete in all categories in all the schools including aided schools, and

(d) if not, the reasons for not filling up the back log and when it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Delhi Administration/ N.D.M.C. have reported as under:—

	Principal	*Vice-Principal*	*Teachers*
Delhi Administration			
(*i*) Govt. Schools	261	335	16278
(*ii*) Govt. aided	129	13	5750
N.D.M.C.	2	2	162

There is no aided High, Higher Secondary or Senior Secondary School under the control of N.D.M.C.

(b) *Delhi Administration*

	Principal	*Vice-Principal*	*Teachers*
(*i*) Govt. Schools	25	74	724
(*ii*) Govt. Aided	—	—	27
N.D.M.C.	—	—	6

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The posts reserved for SC and ST in Government schools could not be filled up due to non-availability of sufficient number of suitable candidates. In so far as aided schools are concerned, instructions have been issued to fill up reserved vacancies by appointing members of SC/CT and managements are being pursuaded to comply with. Since posts of Principals and Vice-Principals are promotion posts and are few in number in each aided school it is likely to take quite some time before members of SC/ST are appointed as Principals and Vice-Principals in aided schools.

कृषि क्षेत्र में पूंजीनिवेश

2633. **श्री दौलत राम सारण :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना से लेकर छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना तक कृषि क्षेत्र में कितना सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी पूंजीनिवेश किया गया है;

(ख) वार्षिक कृषि उत्पादन कितना होता है; और

(ग) कृषि क्षेत्र में कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिला है?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) कृषि क्षेत्र में योजना व्यय, जो अधिकांशत: पूंजीनिवेश के रूप में उपयोग किया गया है, निम्नलिखित रहा है :—

(करोड़ रुपए)

अवधि		कृषि तथा संबद्ध क्षेत्र	सिंचाई तथा बाढ़ नियंत्रण	योग
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1. तीसरी योजना में किया गया व्यय . . .	(1961–66)	1088.9	664.7	1753.6
2. वार्षिक योजनाओं में किया गया व्यय . .	(1966–69)	1107.1	471.0	1578.1
3. चौथी योजना में किया गया व्यय . .	(1969–74)	2320.4	1354.1	3674.5
4. पांचवीं योजना में किया गया व्यय (1)	1974–78	3490.0	2715.8	6205.8
(2) का अनुमानित व्यय .	(1978–79)	1764.7	1197.2	2961.9
5. 1979–80 का परिव्यय .		1815.2	1260.0	3075.2
6. छठी योजना (1980–85) के प्रारूप का परिव्यय .		11058.8	12160.0	23218 8

जहां तक कृषि में गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र द्वारा किए गए पूंजी निवेश का संबंध है, केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन ने इस क्षेत्र में निवल घरेलू पूंजी निर्माण के संबंध में अपने राष्ट्रीय लेखा सांख्यिकी नामक प्रकाशन में निम्नलिखित आंकड़े दिए हैं :—

(करोड़ रुपए)

योजना अवधि	प्राइवेट
1. तीसरी योजना (1961–66)	603
2. वार्षिक योजनाएं 1961–66	939
3. चौथी योजना (1969–74)	3032
4. पांचवीं योजना (1974–79)	6462

(ख) खाद्यान्न तथा गैर खाद्यान्न दोनों फसलों का वार्षिक कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक के रूप में संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

(ग) 1971 की जन गणना के अनुसार, काश्तकारों तथा कृषि श्रमिकों के रूप में कृषि क्षेत्र में लगे व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या 1258 लाख थी । इससे अधिक ताजे आंकड़े 1981 की जन गणना के परिणामों के प्रकाशित होने के बाद ही उपलब्ध होंगे ।

विवरण

खाद्यान्न तथा गैर-खाद्यान्न दोनों फसलों के कृषि उत्पादन का अखिल भारतीय सूचकांक–1961—62 से 1979–80 तक ।

(आधार : 1969–70 को समाप्त होने वाली त्रिवार्षिक अवधि–100)

वर्ष	कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक
	(सभी फसल)
1961–62 .	86.8
1962–63 .	85.3
1963–64 .	87.2
1964–65 .	96.9
1965–66 .	80.8
1966–67 .	80.7
1967–68 .	98.9
1968–69 .	97.3

वर्ष	कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक
1969–70	103.8
1970–71	111.5
1971–72	111.2
1972–73	102.3
1973–74	112.4
1974–75	108.8
1975–76	125.3
1976–77	116.5
1977–78	133.3
1978–79	137.8
1979–80	116.5

Development of a stretch from Bedi port to Okhla port as marine national park

2639. SHRI NARSINGH MAKWANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the proposal of the Gujarat Government was received regarding development of a hundred kilometres stretch along the sea coast from Bedi port to Okha port as Marine National Park;

(b) the time by which the project is likely to be approved; and

(c) the estimated expenditure involved thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The State Government of Gujarat has issued a notification on 1-8-80 regarding its intention of declaring 110 sq. kms. of areas near the Gulf of Kutch as a Marine National Park.

(b) A scheme for development of the National Park was received in the Ministry on 19-12-80 and is presently under examination.

(c) The estimated expenditure under the scheme is Rs. 57 lakhs during the period 1981 to 1985.

Indian Agricultural Research Institute as University

2640. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1958, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute was declared as a deemed University by the Government of India;

(b) if so, what is its composition and its organizational structure;

(c) whether it is also a fact that he Minisry of Educaion, had approved its Memorandum of Association in 1958; if so, whether it is still functioning as per the approved Memorandum of Association;

(d) whether in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, some non-non-faculty members of some disciplines have been made incharge of teaching post-graduate course and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, some non-faculty Members, who themselves are registered with outside universities for their doctorate degree, have been made course incharge to teach courses and if so, what are the provisions under the statute of the deemed University?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A brief note (Statement I) showing the composition and the organisational structure of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute is attached.

(c) No, Sir. It is not a fact that the Ministry of Education had

approved a Memorandum of Association for the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in 1958. There was no such statutory requirement for recognition of a Government Institution as 'deemed University'.

(d) and (e). Normally only regular Faculty Members are made incharge of Post-Graduate course. However, the scientists who are not members of the Post-Graduate Faculty, including those who are registered with outside universities for higher degrees may be given limited teaching responsibility of delivering a course of lectures on a particular subject in their fields of specialisation. Since September, 1980, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has decided that all those scientists who want to pursue higher sudies and register for a higher degree have to proceed on study leave or take leave of the kind due to them till suuch time as they complete their studies. As such, the question of assigning teaching responsibilities to such of the scientists whose names are registered with outside universities for higher degrees does not now arise.

Statement

A BRIEF NOTE SHOWING THE COMPOSITION AND THE ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE I.A.R.I.

The IARI is a constituent unit of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research which is a Society registered under Registration of Societies Act (Act XXI of 1860). The Director is the principal executive officer of the Institute. The highest policy making body within the Institute is the Board of Management which is constituted as per the Bye-laws framed by the ICAR. There is an Academic Council which is responsible for all matters pertaining to the Post-graduate education and training. The Academic Council is in turn supported by (i) a number of standing Committees, (ii) the Post-Graduate Faculty, and (iii) the Board of Studies in the respective disciplines. There is also an Executive Council which is the main task implementing body on administrative matters; a Research Council, which is responsible for all round progress of research, and a Extension Council, to deal with extension programme and progress. The composition of the Board of Management and the various Councils, referred to above is indicated in Statement II.

The Academic Council has the following Standing Committees:

(i) Standing Committee on Courses, Curricula and Academic Affairs.

ii) Standing Committee on Faculty and Students' problems and Discipline.

(iii) Standing Committee on Scholarships, Financial Assistance and Academic Progress.

(iv) Standing Committee on Students' Welfare, Board and Residence.

(v) Standing Committee on Inter-disciplinary Facilities and Instructions.

The Standing Committees are composed of members drawn from the Academic Council including also the students' representative (except in the case of the Committee last mentioned above). The Post-Graduate Faculty is headead by the Dean.

Statement—II

Composition and allied aspects of various bodies

Board of Management

(i) Director	Chairman
(ii) Dean and Joint Director, P.G. School	Member
(iii) Joint Director (Extension)	,,
(iv) Joint Director Research	,,
(v) Heads of Divisions/Heads of Department of related groups of disciplines and Project Coordinators a period of two years—total number not to exceed 8,	,,
(vi) Two members of the Governing Body—nominated by the President	,,
(vii) A vice-chancellor of an Agril. University (to be nominated by the President)	,,
(viii) One representative from the ICAR (to be nominated by the Director General)	,,
(ix) Director, National Dairy Research Institute/Director, Indian Veterinary Research Institute (to be nominated by rotations for a period of two years by the Director General)	,,
(x) Agricultural Commissioner, Department of Agriculture	
(xi) One eminent scientist in the field of research done in the Institute but not employed by ICAR (to be nominated by the President for a period of two years)	,,
(xii) Two non-officials representing agricultural interests (to be nominated by the President)	,,
(xiii) One eminent educationist concerned with the research work of the Institute but not employed by ICAR (to be nominated by the President for a period of two years)	,,
(xiv) Financial Adviser, Indian Council of Agricultural Research or his nominee	,,
(xv) Development Commissioner of Delhi Administration	,,
(xvi) Joint Director (Admn.)	Member Secretary

Executive Council

(i) Director	Chairman
(ii) Dean and Joint Director	Member
(iii) Joint Director (Extension)	,,
(iv) Joint Director (Research)	,,
(v) Eight Management Scientists (Projects Directors/Head of Divisions) at least one from each of the four schools Crop Production, Crop Protection, Crop Improvement and Social Sciences/Common Services (to be nominated by the Board of Management for a period of two years)	,,
(vi) One representative of Project Coordinators (to be nominated by the Board of Management for a period of 2 years)	,,

(vii) One representative from the Regional Research Station/other out-Stations (to be nominated by the Board of Management for a period of two years) . . . . . ,,

(viii) Joint Director (Admn.) . . . . . Member Secretary.

Research Council

(i) Director . . . . . Chairman

(ii) Joint Director (Research) . . . . . Member

(iii) Joint Director (Extension) . . . . . ,,

(iv) Four Managerial Scientists of the Institute (Project Directors/ Heads of Divisions)—one to represent each of the Schools viz. Crop Production, Crop Protection, Crop Improvement and Social Sciences/Common Services (to be nominated for a period of two years by the Board of Management).. . . . . ,,

(v) Five Scientists of the Institutes, other than the Management on a 2 years tenure basis) . . . . . ,,

(vi) One Project Coordinator (to be nominated for a period of two years, by the Board of Management). . . . . ,,

(vii) One Scientist from the Regional Research Station/other out stations (to be nominated for a 2 years tenure period by the Board of Management) . . . . . ,,

(viii) Two eminent scientists from outside the Institute (to be nomiated by the Board of Management on a two-year tenure basis) . ,,

(ix) Joint Director Administration . . . . . ,,

(x) Senior Scientist (RCP) . . . . . Member Secretary

Extension Council

(i) Director . . . . . Chairman

(ii) Joint Director (Extension) . . . . . Member

(iii) Joint Director (Research) . . . . . ,,

(iv) Joint Director (Admn.) . . . . . ,,

(v) Four Managerial Scientists of the Institute (Project Directors/ Heads of Divisions—one each representing the four schools viz. Crop. Production, Crop Protection, Crop Improvement and Social Sciences/Common Services (to be nominated for a period of 2 years by the Board of Management) . . ,,

(vi) Five Scientists of the Institute (to be nominated by the Board of Management on a 2 years tenure basis) . . . ,,

(vii) One Project Coordinator (to be nominated for a period of two years by the Board of Management) . . . . . ,,

(viii) One Scientist from the Regional Station/other out station (to be nominated by the Board of Management, on a 2 years tenure basis. ,,

(ix) One representative of the Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (to be nominated by the Agril. Commissioner) . . . . . ,,

(x) Two representatives of Delhi Administration (to be nominated by the Development Commissioner, Delhi Admn. from the fields of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Irrigation and Drainage, Credit Marketing etc.) . . . . . ,,

(xi) One Extenstion Scientist representing livestock development and Animal Health Cover (to be nominated by the Director, National Dairy Research Institute/Director, Indian Veterinary Research Institute—appointment to be made on a 2 years tenure basis by the Board of Management)	,,
(xii) Head of the Division of Agril. Extension.	Member Secretary

Academic Council

(i) Director	Chairman
(ii) Dean P.G. School	Vice-Chairman
(iii) Joint Director (Research)	Member
(iv) Joint Director (Extension)	,,
(v) Four eminent scientists from outside the IARI distinguished in the field of education including agricultural education .	,,
(vi) One Professor from each Division or where there is no Professor the Head of the Division	,,
(vii) Director, Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute, (IASRI)	,,
(viii) Professor of Agricultural Statistics (IASRI)	,,
(ix) Master of Halls	,,
(x) Two representatives from the Post-Graduate Faculty . .	,,
(xi) Two student representatives	,,
(xii) Joint Director (Admn.)	,,
(xiii) Registrar (Academic)	Member Secretary

W.H.O. and UNICEF help for supply of Potable water

2641. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only 80 per cent of the Urban and 24 per cent of the rural population are supplied potable water;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in consultation with the World Bank, W.H.O. and UNICEF, an oulay has been prepared in this regard envisaging for Rs. 3,046 crores for the Urban and Rs. 2,432 crores for rural sectors; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and specific steps taken and to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) According to last estimates, about 82 per cent of the urban and 30 per cent of the rural population are supplied potable water.

(b) and (c). The outlays for water supply and sanitation in the Sixth Five Year Plan amount to Rs. 39222.02 crores of which the outlay for rural water supply amounts to Rs. 2007.11 crores. These outlays have not been prepared in consultation with international agencies. High priority has been accorded in the Sixth Five Year Plan to the provision of safe drinking water to the problem villages in the country. The Plan also recognizes the need for continued priority for adequate water supply in the larger

cities as well as greater attention to the needs of smaller and medium towns.

Villages without Drinking Water Source

2642. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages which have no source of drinking water in the country;

(b) the number of villages which have no source of water in Gujarat;

(c) the programme for covering these difficult villages in the coming 5 years and the outlay proposed to be made for the purpose; and

(d) the number of villages which will still remain to be coevred after covering the villages in the next 5 years?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The number of problem villages (i.e. those which do not have an assured source of drinking water within a reasonable distance of say 1.6 km., or those where the source of water is endemic to diseases like cholera, guinea-worm, etc., or those where the water has excess of salinity, iron, fluorides or other toxic elements hazardous to health) in the country as on 1-4-80 was more than 2 lakhs.

(b) 5318 problem villages as on 1-4-1980.

(c) and (d) The programme is to cover all the problem villages in the country during the sixth plan period. The outlay in the sixth plan for rural water supply is Rs. 2007.11 crores.

Water Treatment Plant Lying Idle

2643. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:
SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:
SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:
SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO:
SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a water treatment plant worth about Rs. 7 crores is lying idle with the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking for the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons for keeping this machinery idle especially in view of acute water shortage in the Capital; and

(c) the nature of steps that are proposed to be taken to put this plant to use now?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The installed capacity of the Water Treatment Plant at Hyderpur is 100 MGD. Since April, 1978 half of the installed capacity is being used. The estimated cost of this plant, including allied works, was Rs. 1293 lakhs.

(b) The Government of Haryana have yet to complete the work of bye-pass arrangements for supply of additional raw water which would enable the plant to be worked to its full capacity.

(c) Haryana Government have been expedited to complete the work of bye-pass arrangements and they have promised to complete the same.

गुजरात को खाद्यान्नों की मासिक मांग

2644. **श्री छोटू भाई गामित :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात राज्य की चावल, गेहूं, बाजरा तथा ज्वार आदि की मासिक मांग का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) गुजरात राज्य ने जनवरी, 1980 से जनवरी, 1981 के बीच प्रति मास चावल, गेहूं, बाजरा तथा ज्वार की कितने मीटरी टन की मांग की और कितनी मात्रा की सप्लाई की गई; और

(ग) गुजरात राज्य की खाद्यान्नों की आवश्यक मांग को स्वीकार न करने के क्या कारण हैं, यह मांग कब तक पूरी की जायेगी और सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में उठाये गये कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर०वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) और (ख). खाद्यान्नों की मांग, आवंटन और उठान को बताने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) जहां तक चावल का सम्बन्ध है, गुजरात सरकार की मांग के अनुसार चावल का पूरा आवंटन किया जा रहा है । समूची उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्य सरकारों के गेहूं के आवंटनों का युक्तियुक्तकरण कर दिया गया है । गुजरात सहित राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित प्रदेशों के गेहूं के आवंटनों को कम कर दिया गया है ।

विवरण

(हजार मीटरी टन में)

	मांग			आवंटन			उठान		
मास	चावल	गेहूं	मोटे अनाज	चावल	गेहूं	मोटे अनाज	चावल	गेहूं	मोटे अनाज
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
जनवरी, 80	8.0	41.5	15.0	8.0	31.5	0.1	8.0	25.7	0.1
फरवरी, 80	8.0	46.5	15.0	8.0	35.5	—	4.5	32.3	0.3
मार्च, 80	8.0	36.5	15.0	8.0	36.5	—	10.1	37.8	0.7
अप्रैल, 80	5.0	26.5	50.0	5.0	26.5	10.1	7.6	37.4	0.5
मई, 80	5.0	26.5	20.0	5.0	26.5	—	5.0	20.6	0.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
जून, 80	5.0	21.5	20.0	5.0	21.5	14.3	5.0	15.4	1.4
जुलाई, 80	10.0	21.5	20.0	10.0	21.5	7.8	1.8	10.4	0.4
अगस्त, 80	8.0	26.5	20.0	8.0	17.96	—	11.6	28.1	0.2
सितम्बर, 80	15.0	36.5	20.0	15.0	17.96	—	7.9	20.9	1.4
अक्तूबर, 80	15.0	36.5	20.0	15.0	14.5	—	4.5	15.9	2.4
नवम्बर, 80	15.0	36.5	20.0	15.0	14.5	20.0	2.4	10.6	0.5
दिसम्बर, 80	10.0	31.5	20.0	15.0	14.5	—	14.4	14.7	3.7
जनवरी, 1981	15.0	36.5	20.0	15.0	14.5	—	9.7	15.2	1.3

1. चावल और मोटे अनाज के लिए बताए गए आंकड़े सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए हैं।

2. गेहूं के लिए बताए गये आंकड़े रोलर फ्लोर मिलों और सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली दोनों के लिए हैं ।

मो० अ०—मोटे अनाज ।

नोएडा

2645. श्री केशव राव पारधी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नोएडा द्वारा हुडको पद्धति के अन्तर्गत मध्यम श्रेणी के बने-बनाए फ्लैट देने के लिए 1979 में दिए गए एक विज्ञापन के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के कितने कर्मचारियों (सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के कर्मचारियों को छोड़कर) ने आवेदन-पत्र दिये;

(ख) इनमें कितने ऐसे कर्मचारी हैं जिन्होंने अपने नियोक्ता का यह प्रमाण-पत्र संलग्न किया है कि यदि उसे मकान आवंटित कर दिया जाता है तो वह बाद में सारी राशि अर्थात् 46,200 रुपए नोएडा को सीधे

अदायगी कर देगा, ताकि उसे वही प्राथमिकता मिल सके जो नकद अदायगी करने वाले आवेदनकर्त्ताओं को दी जाती है ;

(ग) क्या नोएडा ने इन प्रमाण-पत्रों को स्वीकार करने के बाद उन्हें वही प्राथमिकता दी जो कि नकद अदायगी करने वाले आवेदनकर्त्ताओं को दी जाती है, यदि नहीं तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अपने कर्मचारियों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) से (ग) तक. नोएडा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा स्थापित किया गया एक विकास प्राधिकरण है। इसलिए यह सूचना केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Central Directive on Writing off Loans to Farmers

2646. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has warned the States for writing off loans given by them to the farmers;

(b) if so, whether it has also been pointed out that if the practice continued, it would lead to total collapse of the agriculture credit system;

(c) if so, now many States have decided to write off the loans; and

(d) the total number of farmers benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Government of India are of the firm view that any measure involving blanket write-off of institutional loans tends to vitiate the climate for recovery encourage wilful default and undermine the viability of credit institutions. The framework for the Sixth Five-Year Plan and the Sixth Five-Year Plan approved by the National Development Council in August, 1980 and February, 1981, respectively, refer to the serious implications of write-off of institutional loans.

(c) and (d). The State Governments of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have decided to write off of institutional loans in their States covering 7.81 lakh small holders and 4.52 lakhs small farmers, respetcively. However. the actual number of farmers benefited will be known only after the amount to be written off is adjusted after scrutiny in the individual account of the borrower. Full details of the decision to write-off loans in other States are not available.

प्रत्येक खण्ड मुख्यालय के लिए टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज अथवा सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र की सुविधा

2647. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की प्रत्येक खंड मुख्यालय में एक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज अथवा सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कोई नीति है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(ग) छठी योजना में प्राथमिकता के आधार पर बाकी के कितने स्थानों पर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित किए जाएंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) 97 प्रतिशत से ऊपर।

(ग) छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान जहां कहीं तकनीकी दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य होगा शेष 139 ब्लाक मुख्यालयों में टेलीफोन सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने की संभावना है। फिर भी, टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों का खोलना अर्थ की व्यवहार्यता और व्यक्तिगत टेलीफोन कनैक्शनों की मांग पर आधारित होगा।

डी० डी० ए० के० समरूप दिल्ली में एक आवास बोर्ड का गठन

2648. श्री फूलचन्द्र वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन ने दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के समकक्ष एक दूसरा आवास बोर्ड गठित किए जाने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव सरकार के पास विचारार्थ भेजा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और कब तक इस तरह का बोर्ड गठित किए जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली प्रशासन ने आरम्भ में दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में आवास बोर्ड स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव किया था जिसको उनके साथ विचार विमर्श करने के पश्चात् समाप्त कर दिया गया था।

Central Aid for Land Reforms in Orissa

2649. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state the amount of financial assistance given by the Central Government to Orissa State during the year 1980-81 so far for implementing the land reform schemes in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): A sum of Rs. 6,05,799 has been released to the Government of Orissa during the financial year 1980-81 as Central share under the centrally sponsored scheme of financial assistance to assignees of ceiling-surplus land.

पंचायत समितियों तथा जिला बोर्डों को सुदृढ़ बनाना

2650. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अशोक मेहता समिति ने रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है कि पंचायत समितियां, गांव पंचायतें और जिला बोर्डों जैसे स्वायत्त-शासी निकायों को मजबूत बनाया जाए और पंचायत राज शक्तियों और अधिकारों के विकेन्द्रीकरण का सशक्त माध्यम हो;

(ख) यदि हां, तो रिपोर्ट कब तक प्रस्तुत की गई थी और इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि इस समय पंचायतें आर्थिक रूप से सुदृढ़ नहीं हैं और वे प्रभावशाली कार्य नहीं कर सकती और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) रिपोर्ट अगस्त, 1978 में प्रस्तुत कर दी गई थी। समिति की सिफारिशों पर मई, 1979 में हुए मुख्य मंत्रियों के एक सम्मेलन में विचार-विमर्श किया गया था तथा उन पर सर्वसम्मति हो गयी थी। अब एक आदर्श विधान तैयार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) अधिकांश पंचायतें सुदृढ़ हैं। चूंकि पंचायती राज राज्य सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है अतः जो पंचायतें सुदृढ़ नहीं हैं, उन के संसाधनों में वृद्धि करने का कार्य राज्य सरकारों द्वारा ही किया जाता है।

Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns

2651. SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to undertake the integrated development of small and medium towns with certain population consideration;

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme in this regard; and

(c) whether Government would also like to consider the population while investing the money in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns having population below one lakh is under operation. The details of the Scheme are given below:—

(i) The scheme would cover towns with a population of 1 lakh and below on the basis of 1971 census.

(ii) Preference will be given to the District Headquarters of the Sub-Divisional towns or Mandi towns or other important growth centres.

(iii) The level of expenditure per town on the basis of approved schemes will be around Rs. 1 crore out of which Central loan assistance upto Rs. 40 lakhs will be released during the plan period for the schemes conforming to the guidelines, and the balance amount would be provided by the State Government and the implementing agencies.

(iv) Components eligible for assistance on a matching basis are:—

(a) Land Acquisition and Development for Residential Commercial and Industrial Schemes. Residential Scheme will include sites and services, with or without core housing.

(b) Traffic and Transportation.

(c) Development of mandis/markets, industrial estates and other service and processing facilities for benefit of agricultural and rural development in the hinterland.

(d) The State Government should include under their component schemes relating to slum improvement, urban renewal, water supply and sanitation, preventive medical facilities, parks and playground etc.

(v) It has been emphasised that local bodies of the towns should be encouraged and assisted to participate in the preparation and implementation of the programme, and also maintain the assets.

(vi) The Central assistance is provided in the form of a loan repayable in 25 years with a moratorium of 5 years at the interest rate of 5.5 per cent.

Study of Geomorphological and Environmental Study for Integrated Development Plan

2652. SHRI D. P. YADAV:
SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are aware that before going for an integrated development plan for an area, the scientific study of the Geomorphological and environmental study, the ground water potential study, preparation of morphostratigraphic map, soil type map and the land use map, etc. have to be made;

(b) if so, whether such study has been undertaken by the Department and the total number of Scientific Institutions involved in this programme; and

(c) the details of progress report in this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) While data collected through such studies would be useful and formulation of such exhaustive resource inventories would be required for comprehensive and integrated development of rural areas, the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction has launched an integrated rural development programme, without waiting for such time-consuming and elaborate surveys, owing to the urgent need for introducing and continuing rural development programmes with particular emphasis on amelioration of poverty through provision of income generating assets and resources to the poorest among the poor in all the development blocks in the country. The Integrated Rural Development programme is now being implemented in all the development blocks in the country with a target of assisting at least 3000 families in each block and covering over 15 million families in this manner during the Sixth Plan.

Tungabhadra Project

2653. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of India's major irrigation-cum-electricity project which is also Karnataka's biggest undertaking, Tungabhadra Project, is gradually losing its usefulness;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for this;

(c) whether according to the latest survey, the life of this prestigious Rs. 100 crore project originally estimated at 311 years, will be shortened considerably;

(d) if so, whether the reservoir is expected to serve only upto 1989;

(e) whether it is also a fact that Union Government's guidelines to carry out periodical sedimentation was ignored till 1971-72;

(f) if so, whether it is also a fact that the setting up of two soil observations was delayed by three years; and

(g) what steps are being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (d) Silting in storage reservoir projects is a natural phenomenon and requisite provision is made at the time of planning such projects. According to the recent survey carried out in 1978, the life of the Tungabhadra Reservoir has been assessed as 208 years.

(e) and (f) Hydrographical surveys were first carried out in 1963. There was some delay in the initial stages in organising the surveys because of non-receipt of equipment, instruments, motor launch, etc.

(g) Soil conservation, afforestation and watershed management is being carried out by the Karnataka State in the catchment area since 1962-63. Tungabhadra Board is also carrying out afforestation in the foreshore of the reservoir.

सिंहस्थ पर्व के उपलक्ष में डाक टिकट

2654. **श्री सहस्रनारायण जटिया :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980 के दौरान जारी किये गये स्मारक डाक टिकटों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1980 में उज्जैन में, सफलतापूर्वक आयोजित हुए "सिंहस्थ पर्व" के उपलक्ष में एक डाक टिकट जारी करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार को प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ग) क्या मंत्रालय सिंहस्थ पर्व, जो कि देश की सांस्कृतिक और राष्ट्रीय एकात्मकता का सर्वोच्च प्रतीक है, के समक्ष आयोजन की स्मृति में एक डाक टिकट जारी करके लोगों की भावनाओं को सम्मान देगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) 1980 के दौरान जारी किए गए डाक टिकटों की सूची का विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) 1981 के दौरान डाक टिकट जारी करने के लिए कार्यक्रम को पहले ही अंतिम रूप दिया जा चुका है तथा इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जारी करने हेतु डाक टिकटों की संख्या को देखते हुए खेद है कि उक्त कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इस प्रस्ताव को शामिल नहीं किया जा सकता ।

विवरण

डाक टिकट जारी करने का कार्यक्रम—1980

क्रम सं०	विषय	जारी करने की तारीख	डाक टिकटों की संख्या	मूल्यवर्ग (पैसे)
1	2	3	4	5
1	यूनिडो सम्मेलन	21-1-80	1	100
2	भारत -80 (माला)	25-1-80	4	30, 50 100, 200
3	इंजीनियरों का संस्थान	17-2-80	1	30
4	मद्रास सैपर्स	26-2-80	1	30
5	मधुमक्खी सम्मेलन	29-2-80	1	100
6	चतुर्थ विश्व पुस्तक मेला	29-2-80	1	30
7	वेल्थी फिशर	18-3-80	1	30

1	2	3	4	5
8	दारूल उलूम देवबंद . .	21-3-80	1	30
9	केशव चन्द्र सेन . .	15-4-80	1	30
10	छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज .	21-4-80	1	30
11	एशियाई टेबल टेनिस . .	9-5-80	1	30
12	नारायण मल्हार जोशी . .	5-6-80	1	30
13	एस० परमेश्वर अय्यर उल्लूर	6-6-80	1	30
14	एस० एम० जामिन अली .	25-6-80	1	30
15	हेलन केलर . . .	27-6-80	1	30
16	XXII ओलिम्पिक, मास्को .	19-7-80	2	100, 280
17	प्रेमचन्द . . .	31-7-80	1	30
18	मां टेरेसा . . .	27-8-80	1	30
19	अर्ल माउंटबेटन . .	28-8-80	1	280
20	स्काटिश चर्च कालेज . .	27-9-80	1	35
21	राजा अणामलै चेट्टियार .	30-9-80	1	35
22	दांडि मार्च (युग्म रूप मे) .	2-10-80	2	35, 35
23	जय प्रकाश नारायण . .	8-10-80	1	35
24	हुकना पक्षी . . .	1-11-80	1	230
25	1400 हिजरी . .	3-11-80	1	35
26	बाल दिवस . . .	14-11-80	1	35
27	ध्यान चन्द . .	3-12-80	1	35
28	स्वर्ण खनन शताब्दी . .	20-12-80	1	100
29	एम० ए० अन्सारी . .	25-12-80	1	35
30	भारत सरकार टकसाल . .	27-12-80	1	35
31	भारतीय दुल्हनें . .	30-12-80	4	100, 100
				100, 100

दिल्ली के बेगमपुर गांव का धंसना

2655. **श्री रामप्यारे पनिका :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दक्षिण दिल्ली में बेगमपुर गांव के धंसने का खतरा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रखदी जाएगी ।

Research unit on Pond Ecology Etc. in Kakinada, A.P.

2656. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are considering a proposal to set up a separate Research Unit to study the different aspects of Pond ecology, Mono-culture and poly culture at Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh, in view of intensive development of Brackish Waters in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The Central Government has no proposal to set up a separate Research Unit to study the different aspects of pond ecology, mono-culture and polyculture at Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh. However, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has received a suggestion from the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh (Forest and Rural Development Deptt.) in this regard. This proposal had highlighted the extent of available brackishwaters in coastal Andhra Pradesh and had indicated that the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh is contemplating to develop these brackishwater areas. In view of this, the Andhra Pradesh Government had suggested the establishment of a separate Research Unit at Kakinada by ICAR to study the different aspects of pond ecology, mono-culture, polyculture etc. The Council had examined this suggestion of the Andhra Pradesh Government in the light of its own on-going research programmes in brackishwater fish farming in the same region. Apart from a Centre of the All India Coordinated Research Project on Brackishwater Fish Farming located in that area the Central Institute of Fisheries Education is also having its farms in Kakinada where training and demonstration programmes in brackishwater fish and prawn farming are being carried out. The State Deptt. could, therefore, adopt the technologies already available in that region. The Council could give technical assistance to the proposed programme which is essentially of developmental nature.

उर्वरकों में नाईट्रोजन का तत्व

2657. **श्री राम अवध :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत के विभिन्न भागों में उर्वरक कारखानों में उत्पादित उर्वरकों में नाइट्रोजन का तत्व अपेक्षित मात्रा में नहीं है; और

(ख) क्या अच्छी किस्मों के उर्वरकों की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इन कारखानों पर सरकार का कोई नियंत्रण है या वह उनका निरीक्षण करती है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन): (क) ऐसी कोई रपोर्ट नहीं मिली है कि देसी उर्वरक निर्माता उर्वरक तैयार करते समय नाइट्रोजन तत्वों की उतनी मात्रा का प्रयोग नहीं करते जितनी निश्चित की गई है ।

(ख) उर्वरक (नियंत्रण) आदेश 1957 में उर्वरकों की क्वालिटी की जांच करने तथा उर्वरकों की तैयारी व स्टोर करने के स्थानों का निरीक्षण करने की समुचित व्यवस्था मौजूद है । इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अधिकार दिये गये हैं ?

राजस्थान में सिंचाई परियोजनायें

2658. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा जिले में बिलासी बांध परियोजना (किशनगंज क्षेत्र) और छठी परियोजना, भीम सागर परियोजना, हरिश्चन्द्र सागर परियोजना और प्रस्तावित मनोहर थाना परियोजना तथा झालावाड़ जिले की प्रस्तावित गागरिन परियोजना पर कुल खर्च के बारे में परियोजना-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) इन परियोजनाओं पर इस वर्ष कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की जा रही है; और

(ग) प्रत्येक परियोजना कब पूरी हो जायेगी इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है और प्रत्येक परियोजना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और इनको प्रारम्भ करने की तारीख क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउरहमान अंसारी) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है ।

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(केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार)

क्रम सं०	परियोजना का नाम	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपयों में)	1979–80 तक किया गया व्यय (लाख रुपयों में)	1980–81 के दौरान प्रत्याशित व्यय (लाख रुपयों में)	जिस वर्ष परियोजना प्रारम्भ हुई	जिस वर्ष परियोजना पूरी हो गई
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	बिलासी	275	शून्य	5	1980–81	छठी योजना के अन्त तक ।
2	छापी	650	शून्य	5	1980–81	सातवीं योजना

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	भीमसागर	747	273.86	175	1977*	छठी योजना
4	हरिशचन्द्र सागर	291	119.44	100	**	1981–82
5	मनोहर थाना	4054	शून्य	शून्य	अभी शुरू नहीं की गई	राज्य सरकार द्वारा अभी निर्माण किया जाना है ।
6	गगरिन	1160	शून्य	शून्य	अभी शुरू नहीं की गई	

* कार्य पहले 1954 में आरम्भ किया गया था लेकिन 1958–59 में असंवार नगर के निवासियों के विरोध पर उक्त कार्य स्थगित कर दिया गया । कार्य 1970 में पुन: आरम्भ किया गया लेकिन वित्तीय तंगी के कारण 1972 में इसे पुन: स्थगित कर दिया गया । कार्य 1977 में फिर से शुरू किया गया है ।

** कार्य 1955 में आरम्भ हुआ था और 1956 में पूरा हो गया था । लेकिन दुर्भाग्यवश 1956, 1969 और 1970 के वर्षों में वीयर में दरार आ गई ।

Revision of Sixth Five Year Plan by Calcutta University

2659. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission have asked Calcutta University to revise its Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the subjects of revision; and

(c) how many Departments are there in Calcutta University and what is the minimum commitments for those Departments of Calcutta University?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the Calcutta University was requested to formulate and submit to the Commission, proposals for general development support during the Sixth Plan, within a tentative allocation of Rs. 100.00 lakhs. In response to this, the University submitted proposals involving a total outlay of Rs. 707.03 lakhs. After a preliminary scrutiny, the Commission advised the University to revise the proposals to bring the cost down to approximately Rs. 200.00 lakhs. The University was also advised to ensure that such proposals as are assisted by the Commission under specific programmes might be excluded from the proposals for general development support, for which the tentative allocation is intended. The proposals which qualify for assistance outside the tentative allocation included development of college of Business Studies, Departments of Engineering, Technology and other Applied Sciences, Development of Computer Science, correspondence

courses, and University Services and Instrumentation Centre.

(c) The Calcutta University has 67 departments, including those of Agriculture and Medicine. These two departments are not assisted by the University Grants Commission for their development. For the remaining departments, the tentative allocation for general development support is not made on the basis of the requirements of each department, but on the basis of an overall assessment of the status of the University, the stage of development of various departments, the inputs already provided to them in the pant, etc. The allocation is also subject to the constraint of resources likely to be available with the Commission during the Plan period.

Production of Sweetening Agents in 1980-81

2660. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated production of sweetening agents in the country, such as sugar, gur and khandsari during the current session 1980-81;

(b) whether there is any diversion of sugarcane from the reserved areas of sugar factories to gur and khandsari units; and

(c) if so, what would be the shortfall in the production of sugar during the current session in comparison to the earlier estimates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) While the total production of sugar during the current season, 1980-81, is expected to be about 52 to 54 lakh tonnes, no reliable estimate of production of gur and khandsari can be made before the end of the season, because such estimates are made on the basis of residual sugarcane production i.e. the quantity of sugarcane left after deducting from the toal production the quantity utilised for the production of sugar and making allowance for seed, feed, chewing, wastage, etc.

(b) and (c). Diversion of sugarcane from the reserved areas of sugar factories in some States like Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh; Maharashtra and West Bengal has been reported. However, in view of certain measures already taken by the Government, such diversions may not result in any substantial shortfall in the estimated sugar production.

ग्रामों के विकास के लिए योजना

2661. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री जैनूल बशर :

क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ग्रामों के विकास के लिए कोई नई योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार का उक्त योजना को किस ढंग से क्रियान्वित करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सरकार ने हमारे ग्रामीण इलाकों में स्थानीय संसाधनों को विकसित करने के लिए देश के सभी विकास खण्डों में 2 अक्तूबर, 1980 से समन्वित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है जिसका उद्देश्य छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान प्रत्येक खण्ड में कम से कम 3000 परिवारों

को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाना है। इस कार्यक्रम को उपदानों तथा ऋणों द्वारा वित्तपोषित किया जाता है। आशा है कि योजना अवधि के दौरान सरकारी निधियों जिन्हें केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बराबर आधार पर वहन किया जाता है, का आवंटन प्रति खण्ड लगभग 35 लाख रुपये होगा।

(ग) योजना को जिला ग्रामीण विकास एजेंसियों द्वारा विकास खण्डों के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन में जनता के प्रतिनिधियों और पंचायत संस्थाओं का सहयोग मांगा जा रहा है। पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए खण्ड स्तरीय योजनाएं तैयार की जा रही हैं और उन्हें क्षेत्र स्तर पर राज्य सरकार के विभागों, निगमों, बैंकिंग संस्थाओं आदि के सहयोग से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

Money Invested and Contributed Towards Milk Production

2662. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the total amount made available to the States including the contribution received from the World Bank to boost production of Milk in India;

(b) how much of this money upto 31st January, 1981 has been distributed amongst individuals, Co-operatives and Companies and other joint bodies as grant or Subsidy or Loans with a view to boost production of milk and milk products;

(c) how much of this Fund has been made available and actually distributed amongst the Rural poor people as grant or subsidy and loan denoting rate of interest and time for repayment and quantum of assistance per head or per family; and

(d) whether any State Government has provided land to such Companies, Co-operatives or Collective Bodies adopting a scheme on this Fund, for the purpose of growing fodder or grazing of their cattle stock with provision for protection against infiltration by others?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). The Govt. of India is directly concerned with (i) Operation Flood I Project with commodity assistance from the World Food Programme (ii) three Integrated Cattle-Cum-Dairy Development Projects in the States of Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan with assistance from World Bank (iii) Operation Flood II Project with Commodity assistance from European Economic Community and credit from World Bank.

2. Under Operation Flood I, it was envisaged that funds of the order of Rs. 116.40 Crores would be generated through the sale of gift commodities to the four Metropolitan cities.

3. The World Bank approved in 1974 three Integrated Cattle-Cum-Dairy Development Projects at a total cost of Rs. 117.40 Crores and agreed to finance to the extent of Rs. 55.49 Crores

4. The total outlay of Operation Flood-II project was envisaged to be Rs. 485.50 Crores. The European Economic Community has agreed to donate commodities which will generate funds to the extent of Rs. 206 crores. The World Bank has agreed to provide assistance to the extent of Rs. 129 crores.

5. The generated funds under Operation Flood I have been utilized for (i) expansion of four existing Metropolitan city dairies, (ii) erection of new city dairies, (iii) storage and long distance milk transport facilities,

(iv) setting up of milk collection chilling centres and feeder balancing milk plants, (v) increasing milk production by provision of technical inputs, (vi) development of improved milch animals, (vii) organisation of rural procurement of milk and (viii) man-power development. Total generation since the inception of the project till 30-11-80 was Rs. 112.74 crores. Out of this, Rs. 93.05 crores have been disbursed to States for dairy development.

6. The I.D.A. assisted projects envisaged the provision of technical inputs for increasing milk production in selected districts and of processing and marketing facilities for the marketable milk. The total expenditure so far made for the three IDA assisted projects comes to Rs. 52.88 crores. Out of this, Government of India has contributed Rs. 12.63 crores and loan assistance from World Bank of the order of Rs. 28.07 crores has been given to these three States. Govt. of India has contributed in the form of equity on 50:50 basis and training and extension on 75:25 basis.

7. Operation Flood II has been recently started. So far 18 States have signed agreements with Indian Dairy Corporation containing the modalities for the implementation of the project. Till 31-1-81, Rs. 6.00 crores has been disbursed to the States for implementing the project.

8. Under Operation Flood I and II, the pattern of assistance is 30 per cent grant and 70 per cent loan. There is no provision for assistance to individuals, companies and other joint bodies. State Governments have generally provided land for setting up of milk collection and chilling centres, feeder balancing plants, breeding farms etc. Government has no information that land has been provided by State Govts. to collective bodies for the purpose of growing fodder or grazing of their cattle.

दिल्ली में नियमित की गई कालोनियों में सुविधायें

2663. श्री जगपाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में नियमित की गई कालोनियों में सभी सुविधाएं प्रदान करने पर विचार किये जाने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये सुविधाएं कब तक प्रदान की जाएंगी और किन कालोनियों में ये सुविधाएं दी जाएंगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया कि उसके क्षेत्राधिकार के अन्तर्गत यद्यपि नियमित कालोनियों को कुछ न्यूनतम सुविधाएं दी जा रही हैं फिर भी पूर्ण विकास/सुविधायें चरणबद्ध तरीके से केवल तभी दी जा सकती हैं जब कि इसके द्वारा निर्धारित विकास प्रभारों का भुगतान निवासियों / प्लाट मालिकों द्वारा किया जाय। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि उसके विकास क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आने वाली अनधिकृत कालोनियों में वह जल सप्लाई इत्यादि जैसी नागरिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने का

विचार कर रहा है । दिल्ली में नियमित कालोनियों को सभी सुविधाएं कब तक प्रदान की जायेंगी, इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निश्चित समय सीमा बताना व्यवहारिक नहीं है ।

House for the poor cultivators

2664. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Public spending on housing has not favoured the needy sections particularly the backward poor cultivators in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to frame a plan to examine the need to build houses for poor cultivators; and

(c) if so, the details of the plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Housing, being a State subject, the responsibility in the field falls on the State Governments. The following two Plan schemes in the State Sector are exclusively for rural areas:—

(i) Village Housing Projects Scheme; and

(ii) Scheme for provision of house-sites-cum-assistance for construction of houses for rural landless workers.

The Village Housing Projects Scheme provides for grant of loans to individuals and their cooperatives for construction and improvement of houses in villages. The amount of loan is restricted to 80 per cent of the cost of construction subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 per house. Where the cost of construction is less than Rs. 2,000, the loan assistance can be raised from 80 per cent to 90 per cent. The total cost of construction of a house should not exceed Rs. 8,000.

Under the second scheme, housing plots with a masonry well for a cluster of 30 to 40 families and approach roads, are provided free of cost to the eligible families, and a further assistance of about Rs. 500 per family is available for local building material for the construction of a house on the site provided to it; all the labour inputs being provided by the beneficiaries themselves. The outlay for the scheme under the Sixth Five-Year Plan period (1980-85) is Rs. 353.5 crores.

In the field of housing, the activities of the Central Government are limited to making available loans to the States Governments, and other housing agencies through the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO), Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) and General Insurance Corporation (GIC).

HUDCO's loaning programme for the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980—85) is to the tune of Rs. 600 crores, out of which about Rs. 90 crores are earmarked for the rural housing.

The present level of annual loans from GIC, which are exclusively for rural housing and housing for the economically weaker sections, is to the tune of Rs. 18 crores, while out of the annual loans of Rs. 44 crores from LIC Rs. 10 crores are exclusively for rural housing.

Western Kosi Canal Project

2665. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the actual allotment for the current financial year for the execution of Western Kosi Canal Project;

(b) what portion of the entire work is proposed to be executed during the current financial year;

(c) whether the proposed Kosi Control Board has been constituted, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) by what time the project is proposed to be executed fully and the year-wise allotment in terms of money as also physical target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The approved Plan outlay for the current financial year viz. 1980-81 is Rs. 6 crores for Bihar portion.

(b) As per information supplied by the State to the Monitoring Organisation of Central Water Commision, the cumulative progress upto end of March, 1981 for the Bihar portion of the canal will be as follows. Out of total quantity of earthwork involved in the main canal and distributaries, 35 per cent of the work is expected to be completed. Similarly, 54 per cent of the work of lining is expected to be completed. Out of 356 structures, 11 structures are proposed to be completed. The work of detailed surveys and investigations of distribution system is under progress.

(c) No, Sir. The proposal is still under correspondence with the State Government.

(d) The entire project is planned to be completed by March, 1987. The revised construction programme prepared by the State Government envisages following physical targets:

Sl. No.	Main item of Works	Year of completion	Creation of cumulative irrigation potential
1.	Main Canal between Indo-Nepal Border and Bhutahi-Balan along with distribution system and drainage works.	March, 1983	0·20 lakh ha.
2.	Main Canal between Bhutahi -Balan and Kamla along with distribution system and drainage works.	June, 1985	0·78 lakh ha.
3.	Balance portion of main Canal with distribution and drainage.	March, 1987	2·08 lakh ha.

Out of total estimated cost of Rs. 161.81 crores of the Western Kosi Canal (Bihar portion), an expenditure of Rs. 21.2 crores has been incurred upto March, 1980. An outlay of Rs. 80 crores has been proposed during the Sixth Plan period 1980-85. Year-wise outlays proposed at present are as follows:—

1980-81	Rs. 6 crores
1981-82	Rs. 15 crores
1982-83	Rs. 17 crores
1983-84	Rs. 19 crores
1984-85	Rs. 23 crores

Supply of wheat to West Bengal for public distribution system and state flour mills

2666. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre had not so far responded to the West Bengal Government's request to increase the allotment of wheat for the State's public distribution system and for the flour mills; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the decision so far taken thereon by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION and (b). In the past allotment of wheat was made as per demands received from the State Governments. It was found that offtake was lower than the allotments made. On a fresh appraisal of the wheat situation in mid-1980, the allotments of wheat to the States were rationalised since August, 1980, so as to bring the allotments closer to the offtake resulting in a scaling down of the allotments of wheat for all the States including West Bengal. A quantity of 1953.66 thousand tonnes of wheat was allotted to the Government of West Bengal for public distribution and for flour mills during 1980 and 262.54 thousand tonnes of wheat was allotted for the period from January to March, 1981.

Avian research institute for poultry farming in Andhra Pradesh

2667. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:
PROF. P. J. KURIEN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are considering a proposal to set up an Avian Research Institute in Andhra Pradesh, in view of the implementation of ambitious poultry farming programmes in the States, for detailed investigations into various poultry diseases and the response to various vaccinations and their efficiency; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Working of N.B.C.C.

2668. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Building Construction Corporation has run into losses;

(b) if so, to what extent and since when;

(c) whether Government have appointed any committee to go into its working;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Approximately Rs. 1.50 crores during the current financial year. Last year this corporation earned a profit of Rs. 22.20 lakhs.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Survey by Reserve Bank on Rural Housing

2669. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported that Rs. 800 crore of Housing Schemes by various institutional agencies have benefited the urban areas and nothing has been done on rural areas;

(b) if so, whether this has been expressed in the Reserve Bank of India paper on Rural Housing;

(c) what are the other points introduced in the paper; and

(d) what action Government proposed to do in this regard during the current financial year and in the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). An article by a Research Officer, included in a book published in December, 1980, by the Reserve Bank of India under the title 'Occasional Papers', contains these observations.

(c) A statement containing the 'conclusions' included in the article referred to in reply to part (a) of this question is appended.

(d) Housing, being a State subject, the responsibility in the field falls on the State Governments. The Minimum Needs Programme under the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) includes, in the State Sector, a scheme for provision of house-sites-cum-subsidy, for house construction for the landless labour in the rural areas. The Sixth Plan envisaged allotment of house-sites to 68 lakh families and financial assistance for house construction to 36 lakh families at a total cost of Rs. 353.5 crores.

In Housing, the activities of the Government of India are mostly limited to making available loans to the State Governments and other housing agencies for their housing schemes with emphasis on rural housing through the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO), General Insurance Corporation (GIC) and Life Insurance Corporation (LIC). Rs. 90 crores, out of Rs. 600 crores or HUDCO loans during the Sixth Plan are earmarked for rural housing. The present level of annual loans from GIC, which are exclusively for rural housing and housing for the economically weaker sections (EWS) is to the tune of Rs. 18 crores while out of the annual loans of Rs. 44 crores from LIC, Rs. 10 crores are exclusively for rural housing.

Statement

The level of living of the households is reflected in the wide inter-State variations in the average value of the House. In four States, viz. Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh, the average value of the house of a rural household exceeded Rs. 3,000. On the other hand, in Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Orissa it was less than Rs. 1,500.

Among the various reasons for not having a house, lack of finance was the most important, as nearly 82.5 per cent or 4.2 million houseless households were from the three lowest asset groups. Among these 87.5 per cent were non-cultivators mostly agricultural labourers. The houseless households were relatively large in number in four States of Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Karnataka and Maharashtra. Tenancy cultivation or bonded labour system in some of these States also could be one of the causes.

Though houselessness was not a serious problem, the condition of the houses reported by the 22.9 million households from the three lowest asset groups are deplorable in so far as the value of their house was not even half of the value of the house in the norm for village living. The houses of the poor cultivator households (in the three lowest asset groups) were even inferior to those of non-cultivators.

The reconstruction of houses of these people and also providing houses to new households which may come into existence by 1981 would involve an estimated expenditure of about Rs. 13,090 crores on the basis of about Rs. 3,056 per house. Even assuming that 10 per cent would be the beneficiary's contribution and another 3.3 per cent would represent voluntary labour for house construction, the balance of Rs. 11,350 crores would have to be raised. Assuming

an annual governmental subsidy at the rate of 25 per cent of the financial requirements the gap in financial requirements would be of the order of about Rs. 850 crores per annum.

Better housing in rural areas would lead to more employment and income of families. It will also have a healthy impact on productivity of labour in rural areas. Thus, this programme will contribute to an increase in the total national income about half of which arises from the rural areas. The investment of Rs. 11,350 crores on rural housing over a period of ten years, would have its rewards.

Pro-Rich activities of D.D.A.

2670. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined that the present policy of the Delhi Development Authority regarding land acquisition and sale of land by auction or by sale was going primarily in favour of rich and upper middle class people neglecting the interests of those lower middle class people who have been residing in their houses in several unapproved colonies on unacquired land in Delhi; and

(b) if not, the views of Government in the matter and basis therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). Land required for planned development of Delhi is acquired under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 by Delhi Administration and thereafter placed at the disposal of Delhi Development Authority for purposes of development. As a general policy, disposal of developed land is done by auction except in certain cases, such as residential land to persons belonging to economically weaker section, low-income group, middle-income group, etc. where land is allotted at pre-determined rates. The DDA has reported that only a small fraction of total land is disposed of by auction while the bulk is allotted at predetermined rates.

Telephone Services in Delhi

2671. PROF. P. J. KUREIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by the Government to improve the deteriorating telephone services in the Capital and other places in the country;

(b) whether Government are aware of the indiscriminate billing by the Department; if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) the steps taken to identify if there exists any collusion between the officials and industrialists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Several short term and long term measures have been taken to improve the telephone services in the capital.

(b) and (c) No Sir; It is not correct to say that telephone bills are issued indiscriminately, nor has the existence of any collusion between industralists and officials came to the notice of the Government.

Houses for Poor farmers

2672. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have collected information regarding the poor condition of the houses of the small farmers (cultivators) in the country;

(b) if so, the names of such States in which the condition of the poor cultivators is bad; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Government have been collecting from time to time information about the housing conditions in the rural areas in a general manner.

(b) Inadequate housing in the rural areas is widespread in the country as a whole and it is difficult to pin-point any particular State/States in this regard.

(c) Housing, being a State subject, the responsibility in the field falls on the State Governments. The activities of the Government of India are mostly limited to making available loans to the State Governments and other housing agencies for their housing schemes with provision for rural housing through the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO), General Insurance Corporation (GIC) and Life Insurance Corporation (LIC). Rs. 90 crores, out of Rs. 600 crores of HUDCO loans during the Sixth Plan are earmarked for rural housing. The present level of annual loans from GIC, which are exclusively for rural housing and housing for the economically weaker sections (EWS) is to the tune of Rs. 18 crores while out of the annual loans of Rs. 44 crores from LIC, Rs. 10 crores are exclusively for rural housing.

S.T.D. facilities in Kerala

2673. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities and towns in Kerala where STD facilitits have been provided;

(b) whether there is any scheme to connect all the major cities in Kerala with the STD system; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Number of cities and towns in Kerala having STD facilities is fourteen.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This will be done in a phased manner by connecting them with the Trunk Automatic Exchange network.

Linking of places in Gujarat with S.T.D.

2674. SHRI RAMJI BHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Gondal, Dhorasi, Amreli, Suvarkendala, Mahuva, Ahmedabad etc. Gujarat are not interlinked with each other on S.T.D. lines;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) when these are likely to be linked with each other on STD lines;

(d) when Amreli-Ahmedabad, Amreli-Rajkot and Amreli-Bhavnagar STD line is to be provided;

(e) how much budget has been provided for this facility during the last three years; and

(f) how much is expected to be provided for 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir, excepting Rajkot and Ahmedabad, which are already linked with each other by S.T.D.

(b) Except in case of Ahmedabad and Rajkot the two pre-requisites for commissioning of STD namely pro-

vision of auto exchange of appropriate type and of reliable transmission medium are yet to be fulfilled.

(c) These are likely to be linked with each other progressively during the current plan and the next plan period.

(d) Amreli-Ahmedabad, Amreli-Rajkot and Amreli-Bhavnagar STD routes are planned to be commissioned progressively during the current plan period.

(e) Budget provision for switching component during last three years are as follows:—

1978-79 — 2,57,410

1979-80 — Nil

1980-81 — Nil

(f) Budget provision for switching component asked for in 1981-82 is Rs. 25,000.

Review of National Adult Education Programme

2675. SHRI QAZI SALEEM:
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided or propose to revise the National Adult Education Programme as a number of lapses are prevailing therein;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c) The National Adult Education Programme launched in October, 1978 by the Government of India has been subjected to a comprehensive review by a Committee set up under the chairmanship of Dr. D. S. Kothari. The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of the Government.

Setting up of Sugar Factories in Cooperative Sectors of U.P.

2676. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the name of districts in Uttar Pradesh where the sugar factories in Co-operative sector or public sector have been installed, or are in the process of installation, or the sites have been approved for installation in future;

(b) the date of completion of installation of already installed factories and their sugar production till June, 1980;

(c) their profit or loss per year for the last three years; and

(d) the estimated sugarcane production of their factory zones in the year of installation and the increase per year thereafter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) Statement-I indicating the districts and locations of sugar factories which have been installed in Co-operative and Public Sectors in Uttar Pradesh with their year of installation is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2063/81].

Statement-II giving the districts and proposed locations of sugar factories licensed in Cooperative Sector in Uttar Pradesh which are in the process of installation is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2063/81]. No sugar factory licensed in the Public sector is at present pending installation.

Statements III and IV giving the sugar production of existing sugar factories installed in Co-operative and Public Sectors respectively in Uttar Pradesh from their year of installation are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See no. LT—2063/81.]

(c) and (d). The information is not readily available and is being collected. This will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

Supply of Milk in Tetrapak in Delhi

2677. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal of supplying milk in the capital in fancy tetrapak in single service paper cartons;

(b) whether the proposal was twice turned down before; and

(c) if so, the reasons of re-introducing the system again?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Indian Dairy Corporation is setting up a plant at Itola near Baroda (Gujarat) for the production of laminated paper to be used for packing and marketing of aseptic milk in various urban areas.

(b) and (c). The proposal for production of laminated paper was revived and approved after a detailed consideration of all the aspects like acceptability of sterilised milk, its shelf life, and the importance of direct marketing of rurally produced milk in urban areas.

Scheme for Sluice Gate-cum-Bridge Across River Khirori

2678. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 293 on 18th November, 1980 regarding scheme for sluice Gate-cum-bridge across river Khirori and State:

(a) whether the required information for constructing sluice gates over river Khirori near Makaya, Muraitha and Kaligaon has since been collected;

(b) if so, details thereabout;

(c) if not, reasons for delay;

(d) whether it is proposed to construct sluice gates at Akarbar ghat, near Madhopur and Rabhouli over river Dhoms Bagmati, if so, details thereabout;

(e) whether the Chief Minister of Bihar inaugurated Adhwara scheme for irrigation and flood prevention at Basaitha on 23-1-1980; and

(f) if so, details thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (f) No, Sir. The State Government has been requested and is being reminded to supply the information.

Allotment of foodgrains to Kerala

2679. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the requirements of Kerala Government for maintaining the rationing system of foodgrains in the State are being adequately met by the Union Government; and

(b) if so, what was the monthly requirements of foodgrains for the last three months and the actual supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Demand of the Government of Kerala is being fully allotted in so far as rice is concerned. Wheat allotments

to State Governments have been rationalised keeping in view the overall availability. Allotments of wheat have been reduced in case of all the State Governments and Union Territories including Kerala.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Demand, Allotments and off take of foodgrain from central pool for public distribution system and roller flour Mills in Kerala for the period from November, 1980 to January, 1981.

(Figures in thousand tonnes)

Month 1980	Demand				Allotment				Supplies		
	Rice	Wheat		Total	Rice	Wheat		Total	Rice	Wheat	Total
		P.D.	Mills			P.D.	Mills			P.D.	Mills	
November	135.0	10.0	10.0	155.0	135.0	4.0	4.0	143.0	65.8	3.2	5.2	74.2
December	135.0	10.0	10.0	155.0	135.0	4.0	4.6	143.6	72.4	3.8	4.0	80.2
1981 January	135.0	10.0	10.0	155.0	135.0	4.0	4.0	143.0	77.1	3.5	4.6	85.2

P.D. = Public distribution

Cropped area and irrigated area in States

2680. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the latest, State-wise, figures of cropped area, irrigated area and the percentage of irrigated area to cropped area;

(b) the latest, State-wise figures of cropped area being cultivated with tube-wells and other underground water resources; and

(c) the steps being taken to being more acreage under cultivation with the help of tubewells throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The data is compiled by the Economics and Statistics Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture. The latest available information is for 1977-78. Two statements giving information in respect of (a) and (b) separately are laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Some of the important steps being taken are:—

(i) Giving maximum emphasis on accelerating ground water development in the States of Uttar Pradesh Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh which have comparatively much more ground water potential for future development.

(ii) Giving more emphasis to public tubewells (in areas where feasible) for providing irrigation in pockets with preponderance of small farmers and in areas where private tubewells are unlikely to make headway, giving greater attention to the better management and utilisation of public tubewells which presently leave considerable scope for improvements.

(iii) Giving priority to chronically drought affected, tribal and backward areas with predominance of small farmers in the expansion of irrigation facilities.

(iv) Encouraging group community works including individual

borings operated by commonly hired pumpsets for extending benefits of the programme to the smaller farmers who cannot own works on individual basis.

(v) Giving maximum emphasis on conjunctive use of surface and ground waters with a view to increasing the intensity of irrigation, improving the status of irrigation supply during the period of crucial irrigation, demand, to reduce the hazards of water logging and salinisation and to minimise the requirements for horizontal drainage.

(vi) Reducing the consumption of both electricity and diesel and rely on wind and animal power for lifting water in areas where the water table is high. This can be specially beneficial for the small and marginal farmers. In the coastal regions. particularly where the velocity of wind is very high wind power could be utilised.

(vii) Making activities of Central Ground Water Board more development oriented.

(viii) Strengthening of Central Ground Water Board and setting up of a National Ground Water Development Corporation for speedy exploitation of ground water potential especially in Eastern and North-Eastern Regions.

(ix) Providing service and repair facilities for pumpsets and other items of work within the easy reach of the farmers.

(x) Improving the efficiency of pumpsets so as to conserve the scarce power and diesel, proper selection of pumpsets and other ancillary equipment is being done by the State Level Technical Committees in the States.

Statement —I

Gross Irrigated area and Gross sown area in India during 1977-78 (*Provisional*)

(Thousand Hectars)

State/Union Territory	Gross Irrigated Area	Gross sown area	Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross sown area
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	43·78	12536	34·9
Assam	572 (b)	3311*	17·3
Bihar	3780	11565	32·7
Gujarat	1814*	10353 (c)	17·5
Haryana	2776	5435	51·1
Himachal Pradesh	155	935	16.6
Jammu & Kashmir	397	966	41.1
Karnataka	1699	11036	15·4
Kerala	354	2924	12.1
Madhya Pradesh	2298	21508	10·4

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	2306	19860	11.6
Manipur (d)	75	213*	35.2
Meghalaya	48	209	23.0
Nagaland	54	182	29.7
Orissa	1449	7931	18.3
Punjab	5195	6390	81.3
Rajasthan	3167	16924	18.7
Sikkim (a)	10	65	15.4
Tamil Nadu	3722	7768	47.9
Tripura	29	385	7.5
Uttar Pradesh	10009	23349	42.9
West Bengal	1541 (f)	7878	19.6
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	33	—
Arunachal Pradesh	24	130	18.5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	21	4.8
Delhi	65	100	54.0
Goa, Daman & Diu	13	143	9.1
Lakshya Dweep	—	3	—
Mizoram	9 (e)	105*	7.6
Pondicherry	41	53	77.4
All India	45910	172311	26.6

(a) — Based on Agricultural census 1976-77

(b) — Relate to the year 1953-54

(c) — Relate to the year 1976-77

(d) — Ad-hoc estimates

(e) — Relates to the year 1974-75

(f) — Relates to the year 1967-68

(*) — Estimated

(g) — Relate to the year 1973-74.

Statement—II

Gross area irrigated from tubewells and other wells

(Thousand Hectares)

State	Tubewells	Other wells
Andhra Pradesh .	164	837
Bihar . . .	1206	271
Haryana . .	1185	29
Karnataka . .	(a)	430
Madhya Pradesh .	38	840
Punjab . . .	2940	126
Rajasthan . .	27	1705
Delhi . . .	29	6
Dadras and Nagar Haveli . .	..	1
Pondicherry . .	23	(a)
Jammu & Kashmir	4	1
Tripura . .	..	..

(a) Below 500 hectares.

Note: Similar information have not yet been become available from other States.

Setting up of new factories for manufacturing telecommunication instrument

2681. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to put up new factories to manufacture telecommunication instruments;

(b) if so, at what cost and names of States;

(c) whether Government propose to import any instrument for immediate use in the department; and

(d) if so, at what cost and the importing country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). Government have decided in principle to set up two large electronic switching equipment factories each with an annual production capacity of 5 lakh lines during the eighties (1980—90) at an estimated cost of Rs. 60 crores each No decision has yet been taken on the location of these factories. As far as telephone instruments (used in subscribers' premises) are concerned, the increase in P&T requirements is proposed to be met by augmenting the production capacities in the existing factories of the Indian Telephone Industries.

(c) Keeping in view the widening gap between the indigenous production and demand of telecommunication equipment, inevitable import of certain items of telecommunication equipment for some time to come, is contemplated. However, the full requirements of telephone instruments will be met by indigenous production.

(d) The anticipated foreign exchange for imports during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 is expected to be about Rs. 70 crores and Rs. 80 crores respectively. The countries of import will be decided on each item based on competitive offers received against tenders.

Check on Prostitution

2682. SHRI SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:
SWAMI INDERVESH:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to set up volun-

tary bodies in the Capital and other States to check prostitution; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Since the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act is implemented by the State Governments/Union Territory Administration, the Ministry of Social Welfare has no proposal to set up bodies in the Capital and other States of check prostitution. However, voluntary organisations working in the field are eligible for financial assistance under a scheme of Central government for running Short Stay Homes which provide temporary shelter to women and girls who are in social and moral danger. At present six such homes are being run on a pilot basis under the scheme.

महिलाओं में साक्षरता

2683. श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत की महिलाओं में साक्षरता की प्रतिशतता क्या है ; और

(ख) उनमें क्रमशः प्राइमरी, माध्यमिक और उच्चतर स्तर की शिक्षा प्राप्त महिलाओं की प्रतिशतता कितनी है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चह्वाण) : (क) और(ख). रजिस्ट्रार जनरल के कार्यालय द्वारा प्रकाशित 1971 की जनगणना के आंकड़ों के अनुसार, भारत की महिलाओं में साक्षरता की प्रतिशतता (0–4 आयु वर्ग को छोड़ कर) 21.97 थी । उन महिलाओं की प्रतिशतता, जिन्होंने प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक और उच्च शिक्षा तक अध्ययन किया क्रमशः 7.15, 1.46 और 0.32 थी ।

Production of Automatic Switching Equipment

2684. SHRI K. B. CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of indigenous production of automatic switching equipment in the country annually;

(b) what criteria is used in replacing the existing manual exchange by automatic ones; and

(c) whether Government have proposal to introduce automatic exchange at Bijapur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The annual indigenous production of automatic switching equipment is as under:—

(i) Local exchange equipment — about 1.30 lakh lines

(ii) Trunk automatic exchanges junction equipment, Traffic relief, Telex, STD, LOD etc. — about 0.64 lakh equivalent lines.

(b) The Government has been keen to automatise the manual exchanges as early as possible. However, the Department is handicapped in pursuing this programme due to the inadequate availibility of automatic exchange equipment in the country. The present production is not sufficient even to cater for the expansion of the existing automatic exchanges.

Urgent steps are being taken to augment the production of automatic exchange equipment in the country. It is hoped that supplies from augmented production will start becoming available only during 1983 onwards.

Despite this temporary set back, the Departments objective continues to be eventually to automatise the local telephone service through the country. As a step towards this objective and within the limitations of availability of automatic telephone exchange equipment, a phased programme is being undertaken to replace the existing exchanges by automatic in the following cases:—

(i) All manual exchanges at State Capitals and District Headquarters.

(ii) Manual exchanges with very large exchange capacities and demands.

(c) as regards Bijapur, it is tentatively proposed to allot automatic exchange equipment for supply during 1983-84. Barring any unforeseen slippages, it is hoped that automatic exchange may be commissioned during 1985-86.

Economy in Delhi Milk Scheme

2685. SHRI R. P. YADAV:
SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:
PROF. P. J. KURIEN:
SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the measures which have been taken to effect economies in expenditure in the Delhi Milk Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): The following measures are under implementation for effecting economies in expenditure in the Delhi Milk Scheme:

(1) A programme of extensive renovation of the plant and equipment of the Central Dairy with a view to ensuring full utilisation of the capacity, improving efficiency and reducing bottle breakage and loss of fat and solid non fat.

(2) Procurement of raw-milk, through the State Agencies/Co-operatives of the adjoining States in order to get assured quantity of raw-milk on regular basis without incurring overhead expenditure on the maintenance of collection and chilling centres.

(3) Streamlining of stores procedure within the framework of financial rules and delegation of powers to Branch Officers to avoid delay in procurement of articles of stores.

(4) Revision of shift timings and change of the maintenance shift from night to day, resulting in better maintenance/repairs of plants and equipment.

(5) Purchase of genuine spares directly from the original manufacturers or their authorised distributors/dealers.

(6) Deploment of duty officer in the Dairy on sundays and holidays and during night shifts on all working days in order to provide proper supervision during non-office hour operations.

(7) Introduction of New Management Accounting and Reporting System based on Monthly Profit and loss statements.

Godowns for Small and Middle Class Farmers

2686. SHRI R. N. RAKESH:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have formulated any scheme for the construction of godowns for storing foodgrains for the benefit of small and middle class farmers, and

(b) if so, the number of godowns constructed during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. A scheme called the Scheme for the Establishment of National Grid of rural godowns to meet the storage requirements of agricultural producers, particularly the small and marginal farmers, was formulated and sanctioned in 1979-80. Under the scheme, a part of the cost of construction is given as Central assistance.

(b) During the year 1979-80, Central assistance for the construction of 25 godowns in Andhra Pradesh and 111 godowns in Uttar Pradesh with a total storage capacity of 10,000 tonnes and 37,000 tonnes, respectively, was sanc-

tioned. Construction of none of these godowns has yet been completed.

Levy of Cocnout cess and its utilization

2687. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how much fund the Government have collected as 'Coconut cess' under the 'Coconut Development Board Act';

(b) what were the specific objectives of levying this cess;

(c) when the Government appointed a duly empowered Board to take steps to attain the objectives of the said Act;

(d) whether amount collected as cess has been utilized for the said objectives; if so, the details; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A sum of Rs. 122 lakhs has been collected as cess on copra upto December, 1980, under the Copra Cess Act, 1979.

(b) The Cess has been levied for the integrated development of the coconut industry as provided in the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979.

(c) The Coconut Development Board has been set up with effect from 12th January, 1981.

(d) and (e): The Coconut Development Board which has been recently set up has been asked to formulate its Buget Estimates for 1981-82 covering its various activities. The question of making appropriate grants from the Cess proceeds will be examined after the proposals of the Board have been received.

STD Link of District Headquarters with Capital of Rajasthan

2688. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has a plan to connect all District Headquarters with the State Capital with STD service;

(b) if so, the Districts in Rajasthan which are yet to be linked with Jaipur with STD; and

(c) the scheme drawn up for this work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes Sir, progressively in a phased manner.

(b) These Districts are: Ajmer, Banswara, Bhilwara, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Bundi, Barmer, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dungarpur, Jalore, Jaisalmer, Jhalwar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Kota, Nagpur, Parlimarwar, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Sirohi, Sriganganagar, Tonk, Udaipur.

(c) The Scheme comprises automatisation of the Manual Exchanges, installation of trunk automatic exchanges and provision of reliable cable/radio transmission media for linking the district headquarters with the trunk automatic exchanges.

STD Link of District Headquarters with Capital of Madhya Pradesh

2689. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has a plan to connect all District Headquarters with the State Capital with STD service; and

(b) if so, the districts in Madhya Pradesh which are yet to be linked with Bhopal with STD?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir, progresively in a phased manner.

(b) These Districts are:

Balaghat, Betul, Jagdalpur, Bhind, Bilaspur, Chhatarpur, Dhar, Dewas, Durg, Datia, Damoh, Gowalior, Guna, Hoshangabad, Jhabua, Khandwa, Khargone, Mandsaur, Mandla, Morena, Narsingpur, Panna, Ratlam, Raigarh, Rasen, Rewa, Rajnandgaon, Rajgarh, Satna, Sagar, Shahdol, Seoni, Shivpuri Sidhi, Shajapur, Ambikapur, Tikamgarh, Vidisha, Chindwara.

Vizhinjam Fisheries Harbour Kerala

2690. SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the reasons for not giving clearance to the second stage of the Vizhinjam Fisheries Harbour Project in Kerala which is lying with the Central Government for a long time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): The first stage of the Vizhinjam Fishing Harbour has been completed and it is possible to operate large fishing vessels and mechanised boats from this harbour although partial tranquitlity conditions have been established Unfortunately, the available facilities are not adequately used. The World Bank to whom this Project was twice posed for consideration did not favour the proposal for want of sufficient justification to establish the State's view that provision of additional facilities would result in the projected investments and production.

Subsequently, the Government of Kerala have submitted a revised Project Report involving a total investment of Rs. 32.75 crores. The State has been advised to demonstrate the economic viability by trial operations from Vizhinjam. In the absence of any positive response to this suggestion, the possibility of using some of the Government of India vessels is being examined.

Sewer Line behind Gandhi Square, Malka Gang

2691. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sewer Line behind Gandhi Square, Malka Ganj, Delhi gets frequently blocked and there are innumerable complaints to this effect;

(b) whether there is one common sewer line for the residential colony, the car service station and dhobi ghat located behind Gandhi Square,

(c) whether the causes for frequent blockage of sewer Line have been identified; and

(d) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration (i) for replacing existing sewer pipes with higher capacity pipes, or (ii) for providing a separate sewer line for the Car Service station and the Dhobi Ghat?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The blockage occurs due to the silt coming from the service station.

(d) The size of the existing sewer is adequate. It is not considered necessary to replace it. A notice under Section 241 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 has been issued to the Service Station.

उत्तर प्रदेश के सीतापुर में विश्व बैंक की सहायता से ग्रामीण गोदाम

2692. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्व बैंक योजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के सीतापुर जिले के लिए कुल कितने ग्रामीण गोदाम स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस योजना के अन्तर्गत सीतापुर जिले में अभी तक किसी भी गोदाम का निर्माण नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इनके कब शुरू होने की संभावना है और ये किन स्थानों पर बनाए जाएंगे ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामी नाथन्) : (क) फरवरी 1981 के अन्त तक राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम/विश्व बैंक गोदाम परियोजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के सीतापुर जिले में प्राथमिक कृषि सहकारी समितियों को 107 ग्रामीण गोदाम मंजूर किये गये थे । वर्षवार मंजूर किये गये गोदामों की संख्या तथा उनके स्थानों के नाम विवरण में दिये गये हैं । ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया [देखिए संख्या L. T.— 2064/81] ।

(ख) और (ग). जी, नहीं । ग्यारह ग्रामीण गोदाम पहले ही पूरे हो चुके हैं और नौ गोदामों का निर्माण कार्य विभिन्न स्तरों पर चल रहा है । इन गोदामों के स्थान और निर्माण सम्बन्धी चरण के बारे में एक विवरण संलग्न है (अनुबन्ध –2) । शेष गोदामों का निर्माण कार्य उनके स्थलों के चयन और टेण्डर आदि स्वीकार होने पर ही शुरू होगा ।

Post offices, Telegraph Offices and Telephone Exchanges in Ladakh

2693. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of post offices, telegraph offices and telephone exchanges that exists in the Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir State;

(b) what are the present criteria and norms of the P&T Department for opening of new post offices, telegraph offices and telephone exchanges etc.;

(c) whether the number of post offices, telegraph offices and telephone exchanges that exists in Ladakh region are sufficient to cope and cater with a population which is scattered over an inaccessible area of over 97,000 sq. kilometers;

(d) whether Government will consider to relax the rules and norms as a special case to open more post offices, telegraph offices and telephone exchanges in view of vastness and inaccessibility of area and scattered population; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) There are, at present, 68 post offices, 5 telegraph offices and 3 telephone exchanges in Ladakh region.

(b) The norms are set out in the Statements attached.

(c) The number of post offices in Ladakh region are reported to be adequate. The number of telegraph offices are, however, not sufficient. The telephone exchanges are opened on the basis of registered demand, as set out in the norms.

(d) and (e): The policy of the Department for opening post offices, telegraph offices and telephone exchanges in special areas is already a liberalised one. Ladakh region is also covered by these liberalised norms.

Statement-I

A summary of the norms prescribed for opening of post offices in rural areas.

The norms for opening of post offices in rural areas are as follows:—

Briefly, a post Office can be opened in a village in rural areas provided:

(i) the village is either the Headquarter of a Gram Panchayat or has a minimum population of 2000 or more.

(ii) the village is situated at a minimum distance of 3 Kms. from an existing post office.

(iii) The estimated income of the proposed post office is at least 25 per cent of its estimated cost.

In case of hilly, tribal and backward areas, a post office can be opened in a village provided:—

(i) The village is either the headquarter of a Gram Panchayat or has a minimum population of 1000 (for this purpose an integrated cluster of villages within a radius of 1.5 Kms. can also be taken into account).

(ii) The village is at a minimum distance of 3 Kms. from an existing post office; and

(iii) the estimated income of the proposed post office is at least 10 per cent of its estimated cost.

Postmasters General are empowered to relax any of the norms in 10 per cent cases of the opening of post offices every year.

Normally a new post office opened in a rural area is given the status of an Extra Departmental Branch Post Office. EDBOs are manned by Extra Departmental Agents.

Statement-II

Policy for provision of Combined Offices on loss

The Telegraph offices are normally opened if the proposal is remunerative, but in order to extend this facility to undeveloped areas, the department is following a policy to provide this facility at certain categories of stations even on loss basis.

Categories of Stations:

1. District Headquarters.
2. Sub-Divisional Headquarters.
3. Tehsil Headquarters.
2. Sub-Divisional Headquarters.
5. Block Headquarters.
6. Places with a population of 5000 or more in ordinary areas and 2500 or more in backward or hilly areas.

Condition for provision of Combined Offices.

Will be provided progressively irrespectively of loss and without any conditions of minimum revenue.

7. Places with Police Station under the charge of an officer of the rank of a Sub-Inspector of Police or above.

The anticipated revenue should be at least 25 per cent of the ARE (Annual Recurring Expenditure) in ordinary areas, and 15 per cent of ARE in backward areas and 10 per cent of ARE in hilly areas.

8. Out of the way places.

(a) Should be beyond 20 Kms. radial distance from an existing Telegraph office.

(b) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25 per cent of ARE in ordinary areas, 15 per cent of ARE in backward areas, and 10 per cent of ARE in hilly areas.

(c) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2000/- p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs. 5000/- p.a. in backward/hilly areas.

9. Tourist/pilgrimage centres/agricultural/irrigation/power project sites/townships.

(a) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25 per cent of ARE in ordinary areas, 15 per cent of ARE in bacqward areas, and 10 per cent of ARE in hilly areas.

(b) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2000/- p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs. 5000/- p.a. in backward/hilly areas.

10 All other Stations.

On the basis of financial viability or in the case of loss on rent and guarantee basis.

NOTE

1. (a) For considering the population figures, the population of the town or village alone should be taken into account and not that of a group of towns or vilages except in the case of tribal areas where a group of villages within a radius of 10 Kms. from a central village, can be considered. No two public Telephones can be opened under this relaxed condition within a distance of 10 Kms. from each other.

(b) When identifying important central villages for provision of Public Telephones, preference will be given in the following order:

(i) Tribal Development Block Headquarters.

(ii) Places where LAMPS (Large sized Multipurpose Co-operative Societies) are established, and

(iii) Centres identified by the local Tribal Development Departments for development of rural industries and/or irrigation projects for intensive agricultural develpment.

2. No Telegraph office should be opened on loss if another telegraph office is already working within 8 Kms. of the proposed office.

Statement-III

Norms for Opening a Telephone Exchange

Under the normal rules of the Department, projects for opening of Telephone Exchanges can be sanctioned only after carrying out a financial appraisal of the project and ensuring that the annual recurring expenditure does not exceed the anticipated annual revenue, with a view to extend telephone facilities into rural and backward areas the following liberalised policy for opening/expansion of telephone exchanges in the rural areas upto 100 lines capacity has been adopted.

(i) Small automatic exchanges may be opened and expanded in rural areas upto 100 lines capacity without insisting on each individual project being remunerative. Instead the opening and expansion of such exchanges shall be governed by the demand for private and public (other than service) telephone connections.

(ii) A new 25-lines exchange may be installed if there is a demand for 10 such connections in a village or group of villages within a radius of 5 Kms. of the central village subject to the anticipated revenue being atleast 40 per cent of the anticipated ARE.

(iii) The 25-lines exchange may be replaced by a 50-lines exchange when the demand reaches 23 and a 50-lines exchange may be expanded to 100 lines when the demand reaches 46 subject to the anticipated revenue being 60 per cent and 70 per cent respectively of the anticipated ARE.

The above liberalised policy is applicable for opening/expansion of automatic exchanges.

2. Opening of small manual exchanges involves employment of a minimum of 5 operators; as such opening of small manual exchanges involves much higher losses. It is, therefore, normally not envisaged that a manual exchange with less than 100 lines should be opened.

3. Heads of telecommunication circles are sanctioning schemes for opening of 25 lines small automatic exchanges wherever at least 10 prospective subscribers register their demands with the prescribed advance deposit of Rs. 100/-, for this purpose they have to contact Sub-Divisional Officer Telegraphs/Telephones of the area.

The opening of such exchanges involves renting out a suitable building and procurement of exchange equipment, power plant, batteries, cables, line materials etc. It therefore usually

takes about 24 months for the exchange to be commissioned once the same is approved.

International Year of the Child

2694. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the special projects introduced during the International Year of the Child for the Welfare of Children have made any progress since then;

(b) if so, the details theerof; and

(c) the total expenditure so far incurred by the Centre in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SMT. SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

Various Central Ministries launched new programmes and expanded implementation of the ongoing child welfare programmes in IYC as detailed below:—

(i) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare strengthened all ongoing child welfare programmes. Immunization against Tetanus, small pox, DPT., prophylaxis against blindness caused by Vitamin 'A' deficiency and prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia for mothers and children were expanded as compared to the previous years. The expansion is maintained.

(ii) The Ministry of Works and Housing under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme provided a sum of Rs. 60 crores for supply of safe drinking water to the 'Problem Villages' . This work is expanding in the International Water Supply and Sanitation Decade 1981—90.

(iii) The Ministry of Social Welfare expanded the Integrated Child Development Services Programmes by sanctioning 50 additional projects during IYC. Since then, the Programme has been expanded by an additional 50 projects in 1980-81 making a total of 200 projects. It has been further decided to start additional 100 projects in 1981-82. The expenditure anticipated for this programme is Rs. 544 lakhs during 1980-81.

The other programmes launched by the Ministry of Social Welfare with special relevance to the Welfare of Children were the creation of National Children's Fund under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 on 2 March 1979 and institution of National Awards for Child Welfare. The awards were Rs. 20,000 and a citation to an individual and Rs. 1 lakh and a citation to an institution for the best work done in the field of child welfare. The Child to Child Programme, which aims at the care of the young child by the school-going children, has also been launched. During IYC, "Food for Nutrition" Programme was also initiated in the drought hit areas. It is continued in 5 States till March, 1981.

(iv) The Department of Food continued their programmes during the IYC. The Nutrition Programmes of that Department had an outlay of Rs. 392 lakhs for 1980-81.

(v) The Ministry of Rural Reconstruction is continuing schemes like Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme that aim at raising the weaker sections of the society above the poverty line. Moreover, there are 23 Intensive Development Projects started during 1979-80 in 21 States. The project aims at overall development of the children and mothers by providing healthy environment and income-generating activities in which child can grow as a healthy citizen. UNICEF assistance for the project is available to the tune of $1 lakh per block and about 50 per cent of

the UNICEF assistance has been released so far.

2. States and Union Territories also expanded their ongoing child welfare programmes and also launched new ones on the baisg of the National Plan of Action for IYC and State Plans of Actions.

3. Anticipated expenditure for the programmes mentioned above have been indicated in so far as information is available in the records of Ministry of Social Welfare.

National Policy on Fishing Industry

2695. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any national policy on fishing industry in the Country; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and whether it has been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The National policy on fishing industry is reflected in the VI Five Year Plan. The Government's principal objectives are to increase fish production both from marine and inland waters, by promoting development of capture as well as culture fisheries, deep sea fishing, fish seed production and by creation of infrastructural facilities and marketing arrangements. The Government's policy towards deep sea fishing industry is to encourage Indian enterprises to introduce as many deep sea fishing vessels as possible in the shortest possible time in order to optimally utilise the available fishery resources in the 200 miles Exclusive Economic Zone. Various schemes under the Plan aim at fulfilling the above objectives/policy.

Publications by Scientists of I.C.A.R.

2696. PROF. ROOP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of research publications made by the scientists of I.C.A.R. during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Congress of International Association For Hydraulic Research

2697. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the principal suggestions made in the 19th Congress of the International Association for Hydraulic Research held in New Delhi on the 1st February, 1981; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The XIX Congress of Inter national Association for Hydraulic Research held in New Delhi from 1-7 February, 1981 focussed attention on the need for continued research for economical development of low head hydro-power, adequate coordination among Hydrologists, Irrigation and Power Engineers at all stages of hydro-electric projects for optimal benefits; utilising remote sensing techniques for collection of data on water resources, systematic collection of data on storm surges, wind speeds etc. The Congress also stressed the need for further collection of field data on bed forms keeping in view its importance on the friction factors affecting the sediment transport in streams. The proceedings of the Congress which include the recommendations/suggestions emanating from the deliberations are published by the International Association for Hydraulic Research for wide dissemination.

Central Government Buildings in the South

2698. SHRI ERA MOHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government offices located in Madras, Coimbatore, Trichy and Madurai;

(b) the number of such offices located in Central Government owned buildings;

(c) the number of such offices in privately rented buildings;

(d) the amount of rent paid by such Central Government offices at Madras, Coimbatore, Trichy and Madurai separately; and

(e) in view of the large amount being spent to hire buildings for the Central Government offices, whether Government propose to construct their own buildings there?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Information in regard to parts (a) to (d) in respect of Central Government offices except those belonging to Railway, P & T and Defence is as under:

	Madras	Coimbatore	Trichy	Madurai
(a)	105	23	12	32
(b)	56	4	1	6
(c)	49	19	11	26
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(d)	4,12,300 p.m.	56,000 p.m.	5,412 p.m.	29,053 p.m.

(e) At present Government do not have any proposals due to paucity of funds.

Construction of Building for Agartala Head Post Office

2699. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for construction of a new building for Agartala Head Post Office and vertical extension of the existing one; and

(b) if so, what is the present position of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Agartala head post office is housed in a building having old as well as new construction. It is proposed to demolish old portion and construct a multi-storeyed building in its place at an estimated cost of Rs. 14 lakhs for which preliminary estimate is under preparation. In addition, it is proposed to have vertical extension of new construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.34 lakhs. For this purpose necessary sanction has been issued and tenders invited. Tenders are expected to be opened on 11 March, 1981.

Royal Indian Navy Mutiny Records

2700. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the records pertaining to the Royal Indian Navy Mutiny of February, 1946 in the India's Freedom struggle, kept in National Archives are not yet open for consultation by the Research scholars; and

(b) if so, the reasons for keeping away these historical records from bonafide research workers even when the internationally recognised limit of 30 years for making official or historical documents open for research workers has passed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SMT. SHEILA KAUL): (a) No, Sir. It has now been decided that the records pertaining to Royal Indian Navy Mutiny of February, 1946 transferred to the National Archives of India by the Ministry of Defence can be made available for consulation by the Research scholars.

(b) Does not arise.

जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय को अनुदान

2701. **प्रो० सत्य देव सिंह :** क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय को अब तक दी गई वित्तीय सहायता का ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त अनुदान अपर्याप्त था और इसलिए जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में वांछित विकास नहीं हो सका ;

(ग) क्या जिस प्रयोजन के लिए जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किया गया था उसे अब तक प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सका है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चह्वाण : (क) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय को 1970–71 से अब तक दिए गए अनुदान को दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया]ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या में एल० टी०—2065/81] ।

(ख) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा विश्वविद्यालय को उसके विकास के लिए निधियों का आवंटन विश्वविद्यालय के विभिन्न स्कूलों के कार्यक्रमों का विशेषज्ञ निरीक्षण समिति द्वारा किए गए मूल्यांकन और योजना अवधि के दौरान इसके लिए उपलब्ध कुल वित्तीय संसाधनों को ध्यान में रख कर आयोग द्वारा प्रस्तावित आवंटन के अन्दर और अधिक विकास के लिए आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर किया जाता है । फिर भी विश्वविद्यालय अतिरिक्त निधियों के लिए अनुरोध करता रहा है ।

(ग) वे उद्देश्य जिनके लिए विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की गई है अधिनियम की धारा 4 में दिए गए हैं, जो अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची के साथ पठनीय हैं । ऐसा नहीं कहा जा सकता कि ये बिल्कुल ही पूरे नहीं हुए ।

पांचवीं योजना निरीक्षण समिति ने जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बन्धित अपनी रिपोर्ट में, अन्य बातों के साथ, यह टिप्पणी की थी कि विश्वविद्यालय ने अपने कार्यकलापों के कुछ क्षेत्रों में सराहनीय सफलता प्राप्त की है और इसके विभिन्न स्कूलों तथा केन्द्रों में ऐसे अनेक उत्कृष्ट प्रोफेसर तथा सह-प्रोफेसर हैं जो अनुसंधान अध्ययन और शिक्षण कार्यक्रमों को चला रहे हैं । हालांकि, किसी भी संस्था के लक्ष्यों को बेहतर ढंग से पूरा करने के लिए गुंजाइश तो सदा ही रहती है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Non-Payment of Wages to work under National Rural Employment program

2702. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people employed under the National Rural Employment Programme could not be paid their wages in foodgrains as food-grain releases for the National Rural Employment Programme was with-held by the Agriculture Ministry; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). Foodgrains have been released and their delivery expedited keeping in view the progress in the utilisation of foodgrains already made available to the States/UTs.

Construction of Bitho Dam and Panchanpur Dam

2703. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the construction of Bitho Dam over Phalgu river and Panchanpur Dam over Morahar river;

(b) if so, what is the progress in the work; and

(c) how soon the project will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The State Government have intimated that presently there is no proposal to construct Bitho Dam over Phalgu river and Panchanpur Dam over Morhar river.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Pollution in River Ganga

2704. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recent researches have revealed that the river Ganga is most polluted river in the world;

(b) if so, whether any steps are being taken for the extensive researches to find out the truth; and

(c) the details of the researches and the proposals of Government to stop further pollution?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). In order to ascertain the level of pollution in the Ganga river the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution has undertaken a "Comprehensive pollution Survey of the Ganga River Basin" with the cooperation of the concerned State Boards for the Pvrevention and Control of Water pollution. The survey work is yet to be completed.

Department of Environment has also funded the following three research projects relating to the pollution status of river Ganga:—

1. Agricultural pesticide residues and their degradation in soil, water and a few biota of river Ganga from Allahabad to Patna.

2. Limnological Survey and impact of human activities on river Ganga.

3. Investigations on the Ganga river to determine biological indicators of water quality.

The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 is in force in the various States, through which the river Ganga passes. The concerned State Boards are implementing the provisions of the law. All the industries,

new or existing in this belt, are required to obtain the consent of the concerned State Board before discharging their effluents in the River Ganga.

राजस्थान के गांवों में पेय जल

2705. **श्री अशोक गहलोत :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान के सभी गांवों को पेय जल उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस कार्य के लिए कोई समय-बद्ध कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो जिन गांवों को पेय जल की सप्लाई की जाएगी उनके तथा जिन समयबद्ध कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत इन गांवों को शामिल किया जायेगा उनके नाम क्या हैं, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) से (घ). छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना के दौरान प्रयास यह होगा कि देश के सभी समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को स्वच्छ पेय जल उपलब्ध करा दिया जाए अर्थात वे गांव जहां पेय जल का स्रोत उपयुक्त दूरी जैसे 1.6 कि० मी० के भीतर नहीं है या वे गांव जहां जल का स्रोत जल जन्य भारी से ग्रस्त है या वे गांव जहां उपलब्ध जल में लवण, लोह, फ्लोराइड या अन्य जहरीले पदार्थों की अधिकता है । इस प्रयोजन के लिए प्लान में 2007.11 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । इस परिव्यय से, इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करना संभव होगा सिवाय कतिपय कठिनाई वाले पर्वतीय तथा मैदानी इलाकों के जहां व्यावहारिक कठिनाईयों के कारण कार्यक्रम को अधिक समय लगे । क्योंकि पेयजल राज्य का विषय है, अत: कार्यक्रम और योजना के अन्तर्गत लाये जाने वाले गांवों का चयन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा ही किया जाना है ।

Fishing Harbour in South Goa

2706. SHRI EDUARDO FALLEIRO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a large population of fishermen exercising their trade in South Goa;

(b) if so, whether Government will consider developing a fishing harbour in that area; and

(c) what other facilities Government contemplate for development of fisheries in that area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Provision for a fishing harbour in Goa is included in the Master Plan for Fishing Harbours. Earlier, the Project for Pre-Investment Survey of Fishing Harbours, had prepared a Project Report for a fishing harbour at Caranzalem. However, when the Government of Goa was consulted before taking an investment decision they informed the Government of India that in view of the public opinion they had constituted a Review Committee. The final site selection would be made in the light of fresh pre-investment surveys which are proposed to be undertaken.

(c) The other proposals contemplated are provision of cold storage, ice

factory, fish curing yard, workshop etc.

Discrimination in Exemption of Excise Duties on High Speed Diesel for Fishing Trawelrs

2707. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the decision of Government on the representation of the Fishermen from Maharashtra requesting the Government to exempt them from payment of Central excise duties on high speed diesel required by them for their fishing trawlers having marine engines of capacities of less than 150 H.P., and to remove the discrimination made between them and those possessing trawlers having marine engines of the capacities of more than 150 H.P. who are exempted from payment of such Central Excise Duty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): The representation on the subject is being examined in consultation with the concerned Ministries.

Manufacture of Telecommunications Equipment in Private Sector

2708. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to allow the private sector in the manufacture of telecommunications equipment;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter;

(c) whether it is not possible to get this equipment manufactured in the existing I.T.I. Units or Telegraph/Telephone Workshops by way of expansion or utilisation of the existing infrastructure;

(d) if so, whether any efforts were made in this direction; and

(e) if so, what and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). No Sir. Government have decided that the production of communication equipment would be undertaken only by 100 per cent public sector Companies.

(c) to (e). To meet the growing demand of telecommunications equipment the Government have taken several steps to increase production capacities both by expansion of the exiting units of ITI/Telecom. Factories as well as by licensing Central and State public sector units for the production of such equipments. The most important among these are:

(i) setting up a factory to produce 2 lakh lines per annum of indigenously developed crossbar switching equipment (ICP) at Rae Bareli unit of ITI;

(ii) augmenting the present manufacturing capacity of 10,000 lines per annum of small electronic exchanges at Palghat Unit of ITI to 1.5 lakh lines per annum by including manufacture of electronic trunk automatic exchanges and rural auto exchanges;

(iii) setting up manufacturing capacity of certain items of long distance transmission equipment like VHF and UHF equipment, Antennae etc. in ECIL, Hyderabad; and

(iv) licensing nine 100 per cent State Government Public Sector Companies for manufacture of HF, VHF, UHF, equipment. Telephone Instruments etc.

WORKING of telephone exchange at Badaun, U.P.

2709. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints about the

faulty working of the Telephone Exchange at Badaun from the 1st April, 1977 to-date, when the exchange was converted from cross-bar system to the new system;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken so far for the better functioning of the said exchange;

(c) whether Government are aware that the exchange is still not working properly;

(d) whether Government have enquired about the faulty functioning of the Exchange; and

(e) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following measures have been taken to improve the functioning of the exchange:

(i) Testing of the exchange equipment and lines as per maintenance schedule to detect defects and to attend to faults promptly.

(ii) New power plant has been commissioned; action has also been taken to replace the batteries.

(iii) The room air-conditioners of the switch room of the telephone exchange have been repaired.

(iv) Watch is being kept on the performance of the maintenance staff.

(v) A technical team was deputed to Badaun to examine the deficiencies of the system and to carry out the repairs of the defective equipment on priority.

(c) No Sir; the exchange is working satisfactorily.

(d) Covered in answer to part (b).

(e) As a result of the measures mentioned in reply to part (b) the complaints and fault rates have come down.

Ban on Khandsari production

2710. SHR. R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether owing to the loss of sugar content in the Khandsari, Government propose to put a ban or impose levy on the production of Khandsari to ensure more sugar output atleast during the current sugar crushing period; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). In order to chec kthe undue diversion of sugarcane from sugar factories and to maximise the production of sugar during the current season, the Central Government placed a ban on khandsari production tiil 31-12-1980 and advised the Governments of the Khandsari producing States to consider the feasibility of imposing a levy on the khandsari produced. The Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have already imposed, with the concurrence of the Central Government, a 50 per cent levy on khandsari produced by the first sulphitation process. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have sent proposals for imposition of the levy to a lesser extent and these are under examination.

Demand of non-teaching staff of I.I.T. Kanpur

2711. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the charter of demands of the striking non-teaching staff of I.I.T., Kanpur; and

(b) if so, what are the main demands and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Government have received the charter of demands submitted by the non-teaching staff of IIT, Kanpur to the Institute authorities.

(b) The main demands are: withdrawal of victimisation cases initiated during emergency, regularisation of employees on *ad hoc* service, implementation of the right policy of assessment, implementation of the scheme of promotional opportunities, prompt payment of retirement benefits, confirmation of employees who have completed their probation, etc. Necessary action has been taken to look into these demands and the strike has since been withdrawn.

Demand for manual exchange at Balapur in Marthwada, Maharashtra

2712. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people of Akra, Balapur and Bhokar and Mandvi in Marathwada region of Maharashtra have been demanding manual exchange in place of SAX; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Demand for manual exchange in place of small automatic exchange exists at Bhokar.

(b) The project for installation of manual exchange at Bhokar has been sanctioned. The work is in progress and is expected to be completed by 31-3-1981.

भीलवाड़ा की आसींद तहसील में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन

2713. **श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में भीलवाड़ा जिले की आसींद तहसील में अचली, जगपुरा, ब्राह्मनों की श्रेणी और निबाहेड़ा के लोग वहां पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोलने के लिए मांग कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या इनमें से प्रत्येक गांव की जन संख्या 3000 से अधिक है और वहां पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि ये व्यापारिक केन्द्र हैं; और

(ग) सरकार इन गांवों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र कब तक खोलेगी ।

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) जी हां । यद्यपि वहां एटाली नाम का एक स्थान मौजूद है फिर भी उक्त क्षेत्र में एचली नाम के स्थान का पता लगाना संभव नहीं हो सका है । ऐसा समझा जाता है कि संदर्भित स्थान एटाली ही है ।

(ख) जी नहीं । इन स्थानों पर जहां तक लम्बी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों का सम्बन्ध है, तो भी ये प्रस्ताव विभाग के मौजूदा उदारीकृत मानदंडों के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते ।

(ग) यदि कोई इच्छुक पार्टी विभाग को होने वाले घाटे की क्षतिपूर्ति करने को तैयार हो तो लंबी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों को किराए और गारण्टी

के आधार पर खोला जा सकता है । और इस प्रकार इस हालत में इन स्थानों पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने की कोई समय सीमा नहीं बतलाई जा सकती ।

आलू की नई किस्म

2714. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय आलू अनुसंधान संस्थान, शिमला ने हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए आलू की नई किस्म विकसित की है और उसका प्रचार किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस संस्थान द्वारा इस बीज की कितने हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र में बुआई की सिफारिश की गई है ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामी नाथन) : (क) केन्द्रीय आलू अनुसंधान संस्थान, शिमला ने 'कुफरी बादशाह' नाम की एक नई किस्म विकसित की है जो मौलिक रूप से मैदानों के लिए जारी की गई है परन्तु हिमाचल प्रदेश में भी इसने पर्याप्त रूप से सफलता पाई है ।

(ख) 'कुफरी बादशाह' में मैदानों में 200 क्विंटल प्रति हैक्टर और पहाड़ियों में 150 क्विंटल प्रति हैक्टर की उपज संभावना है । इसके कन्द मध्य आकार के तथा अण्डाकार और सफेद रंग के होते हैं । यह पछेती मुर्झान रोग रोधी और पाले को सह सकती है । पहाड़ियों में इस किस्म की खेती रोग मुक्त बीज की आपूर्ति को सुनिश्चित करती है ।

(ग) इस संस्थान ने इस किस्म के अन्तर्गत पहाड़ियों में या मैदानों में बोने के लिए किसी क्षेत्रफल की सिफारिश नहीं की है ।

Wheat supplied to west Bengal in 1980

2715. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat supplied to West Bengal Government from Central pool during the last one year; and

(b) the demand of West Bengal Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The following quantities of wheat were demanded and supplied from the Central Pool to West Bengal Government during 1980:—

('000 tonnes)

Demand	*Supply*
3397	1127.5

Allotment of land by D.D.A. to co-operative Group Housing societies

2716. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3765 on 15th December, 1980 regarding allotment of land by D.D.A to Cooperative Group Housing societies and state;

(a) how long DDA will take to issue a press note inviting applications from the Cooperative Group Housing Societies for allotment of land to them;

(b) whether the location of plots and the price to be charged from these societies have been decided; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether certain areas of land have been earmarked for allotment to these Societies in the ROHINI Scheme if so, the exact location thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The DDA has reported that a press note will be issued shortly.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. However, as the Scheme is at a formative stage the exact location cannot be stated at this state.

Loss due to wind and water erosion

2717. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is losing crores of rupees every year in terms of agriculture, animal and forest production as a result of wind and water erosion over 150 odd million hectares; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. An estimated 150 million hectares is subject to wind and water erosion affecting the productivity of agricultural and non-agricultural lands. Therefore, considerable amount is being lost annually in terms of agriculture, animal and forest production.

(b) In order to reduce the erosion hazards and consequent loss of production, soil and water conservation programmes have been undertaken to treat areas under various land-uses and subject to soil erosion both under Central and states sectors. This includes the programmes for treating catchments of multipurpose river valley projects and flood prone rivers, rehabilitation of Himalayan region, reclamation and development of areas subject to shifting cultivation, tackling of areas

affected by alkalinity, acidity and ravinous areas and drought prone areas and deserts. These programmes are proposed to be continued during sixth Plan period. Besides this, a programme for propagating water harvesting technology in medium rainfall areas is also proposed to be taken up.

राजस्थान में कृषि विश्वविद्यालय

2718. **प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में कोई अलग कृषि विश्वविद्यालय नहीं है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उदयपुर विश्वविद्यालय जो कि एक बहुउद्देशीय विश्वविद्यालय है, में एक कृषि महाविद्यालय है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस राज्य में जो मुख्यतः एक कृषि प्रधान है, में कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की आवश्यकता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार राजस्थान में निकट भविष्य में एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने की मांग पर विचार करेगी ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन्) : (क) यह सच है कि राजस्थान में कोई अलग कृषि विश्वविद्यालय नहीं है ।

(ख) जी हां, श्रीमान । उदयपुर विश्वविद्यालय के अपने कृषि संकाय में संघटक संस्थाओं के रूप में दो कृषि महाविद्यालय हैं—एक पशु चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय, एक कृषि इंजीनियरी महाविद्यालय और एक गृह विज्ञान महाविद्यालय ।

(ग) जी हां, श्रीमान । कृषि विश्वविद्यालय पुनरीक्षण समिति, 1978, जिस ने देश में कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों के कार्यकारण की जांच की थी, ने सिफारिश की है कि उदयपुर विश्वविद्यालय के कृषि परिसर को विद्यमान परिसर को यथावत रखते हुए एक स्वतन्त्र विश्वविद्यालय के रूप में पृथक किया जाना चाहिए तथा विकसित किया जाना चाहिए । भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद/भारत सरकार ने इस सिफारिश को स्वीकार कर लिया है और इसे राजस्थान सरकार की भी जानकारी में लाया गया है । राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा गठित एक समिति ने भी राजस्थान में स्वतन्त्र कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की सिफारिश की है ।

(घ) यदि राजस्थान सरकार इस सिफारिश के आधार पर कोई निर्णय लेती है तो अनुमोदित पद्धति के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान की जा सकती है ।

Research and Training facilities in Tribal Areas of West West Bengal

2719. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts were made by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to stgengthen research and training facilities in the tribal, backward areas of West Bengal; if so, the location thereof; and

(b) whether any reaserch projects for improving socio-economic conditions—enhancing income and employment of marginal farmers landless labourers in Tribal area in the State were established during 1979-80, 1980-81; if so, details of State and District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(i) A Research Centre at Canning Town in West Bengal has been established under the Central Soil Salinity Research Institute (I.C.A.R.) for the development of suitable crop production technology for the coastal saline areas. This Centre is being further strengthened during the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

(ii) Three Krishi Vigyan Kendras have been established in West Bengal to train the local farmers in farming skills. They are located at

(a) Kapgari, Distt. Midnapur.

(b) Nimpith (Sundarbans),

(c) Kakdwip.

(d) No. Sir.

Multipurpose high Dam over river Kosi at Barakshetra

2720. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 336 on 18th November, 1980 regarding Kosi High Dam at Barakhshetra and state:

(a) whether th updated report for Multipurpose High Dam over river Kosi at Barahkshetra has since been finalised;

(b) if so, details thereabout;

(c) if not, reasons for delay;

(d) what are the salient features of the updated report and whether approval of the Government of Nepal thereon has been sought and got; and

(e) if so, details thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir. It is being finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The reason for the delay is due to review and revision of certain technical aspects of the project.

(d) and (e) As the updated report is yet to be finalised it will be premature to give its salient features at this stage. Copies of the report will be sent to His Majesty's Government of Nepal only after it is finalised.

ग्रामीण तथा कुटीर उद्योगों में निवेश

2721. **श्री बौलत राम सारण** : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण उद्योगों तथा कुटीर उद्योगों में कुल कितनी पूंजी निवेश किया गया है और उस में से सरकारी निवेश कितना है तथा गैर-सरकारी कितना; और

(ख) उनका वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना है और उन में कितने लोगों को रोजगार प्राप्त हो रहा है ।

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम): (क) व (ख). सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Cold Wave Deaths

2722. SHRI R. P. YADAV:
SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons died due to exposure to cold wage during the current season in various States of Northen India;

(b) the measures which have been taken by Government to protect the ill-equipped poor people to withstand the severe cold spell in the northern belt;

(c) whether any assistance was given to the dependents of the victims of the cold wave; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Use of Neem Oil Cake as Fertiliser

2723. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal to encourage the farmers to use Neem-oil cake as fertiliser in the fields;

(b) if so, whether steps will be taken by his Ministry to set up neem oil solvent extraction plants in the State where Neem trees are available in plenty;

(c) whether such plants will be also set up in Orissa; and

(d) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Question does not arise.

Execution of Minor Irrigation Projects of Orissa under Minimum Needs Programme

2724. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal to take up the execution of some minor irrigation projects of Orissa under the Minimum Needs Programme during 1981-82;

(b) if so, the total number of such irrigation projects of Orissa are likely to be taken up in every district; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (c). Minor Irrigation projects do not form part of the Minimum Needs Programme.

Fishing Potentiality at Bhusandpur Near Chilika Lake, Orissa

2725. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to explore the fishing potentialities at Bhusandpur near Chilika lake of Orissa;

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to set up a minor harbour for this purpose at Bhusandpur; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Allocation for Dairy Development during Sixth Plan

2726. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount earmarked for development of dairy project during Sixth Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the project to be developed, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A statement showing the details of allocation Statewise and the provisions in Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes is attached.

(b) The programmes are aimed at increasing milk production through improved breeding and feeding practices, better veterinary care of milch animals, providing an organisation based on producers' cooperatives for implementing the schemes, and setting up processing and marketing facilities.

Statement

Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85—Outlays in respect of Dairy and Milk Supply Schemes in States/Union Territories Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Particulars	Dairy Development
1.	Andhra Pradesh	600·00
2.	Assam	400·00
3.	Bihar	760·00
4.	Gujarat	200·00
5.	Haryana	223·00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	425·00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	100·00
8.	Karnataka	845·00
9.	Kerala	721·00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	370·00
11.	Maharashtra	3287·00
12.	Manipur	300·00*
13.	Meghalaya	70·00
14.	Nagaland	525·00*
15.	Orissa	1000·00*
16.	Punjab	236·00
17.	Rajasthan	1064·00
18.	Sikkim	500·00*
19.	Tamil Nadu	580·00
20.	Tripura	142·00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1419·00
22.	West Bengal	690·00
23.	Andamans	226·00*
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	42·00
25.	Chandigarh	65·00*
26.	Delhi	150·00*
27.	Goa	75·00
28.	Lakshadweep	65·00*
29.	Mizoram	500·00*
30.	Pondicherry	21·00
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40·00*
	TOTAL (States and Union Territories)	15641·00
32.	Central Sector Schemes	29210·00
33.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	4600·00
	Sub-Total	33810·00
	GRAND TOTAL	49451·00

NOTES : *Includes provisions for Animal Husbandry also.

Central Aid to Haryana for Schemes under Ministry of Agriculture

2727. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of financial assistance given to Haryana Government for various schemes under the Ministry of Agriculture during 1980; and

(b) the amount to be given during 1981 (scheme-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Central assistance is given to the States for various Plan schemes with reference to the financial year and not with reference to calendar year. During the financial year 1980-81 (from 1-4-80) the financial assistance totalling Rs. 23.97 lakhs has so far (upto 28-2-81) been sanctioned to the Government of Haryana for various Plan Schemes under the Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) The amount to be given during the financial year 1981-82 will be determined after the financial year starts keeping in view various factors like funds voted by the Parliament, requirements of funds furnished by Haryana Government, progress of Plan Schemes, pace of expenditure thereon and the unspent balance lying with the State Government out of amounts released in earlier years.

Tobacco Cultivation in Haryana

2728. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area under Tobacco cultivation in Haryana; and

(b) what special incentives are likely to be made available for Tobacco growers in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The total area under tobacco cultivation during 1979-80 was 200 hectares.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration to provide special incentives to tobacco growers in the State of Haryana.

Spurting of prices of Foodgrains and Vegetables

2729. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of vegetables and foodgrains have shot up considerably during the last three monts; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for such a sudden increase in price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINAHAN): (a) As is evident from the figures given below the all India index numbers of wholesale prices of vegetables show a decline of 28.2 per cent in the last 3 months, while in the case of foodgrains the index has risen by 1.5 per cent.

Item	Indices as on week ending 22-11-80	Indices as on week ending 21-2-81	%variation on 21-2-81 over 22-11-80
Foodgrains	232·7	236·1	(+)1·5
Vegetables	223·0	160·1	(—)28·2

(b) Some increase in the prices of foodgrains has resulted partly from rise in cost of fertilisers, diesel and some other inputs, the general inflationary pressure in the economy, lean season in respect of rabi foodgrains and after effects of the sharp fall in foodgrains production which took place in 1979-80 due to wide-spread drought.

Lead Colleges Selected by Berhampur University

2730. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the lead colleges selected by the Berhampur University in the tribal district and recommended to the University Grants Commission for assistance under the lead colleges scheme and the assistance provided by the Commission to the colleges in the year 1980-81 therefor; and

(b) the different developmental measures undertaken by the University Grants Commission for development of colleges in tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the Berhampur University had recommended Government Women's College, Berhampur, Aska Science College, Aska, Government Science College, Phulbani, D. A. V. College, Koraput and Rayagada College, Rayagada for consideration under the Scheme of Lead College. None of these colleges, however, fulfilled the criteria laid down by the Commission for assistance under the scheme of lead colleges. In fact, the scheme was not implemented in the Fifth Plan.

(b) The Commission has agreed to provide special assistance to colleges which are located in tribal areas and in which the number of students belonging to Scheduled Tribes is 1/3rd of the total strength, or a minimum of 100, whichever is less. The assistance available to such collages is for exchange of teachers, organisation of remedial programmes and extension activities, besides, construction of classrooms, libraries, laboratories, hostels, etc., within a celing of Rs. 5.00 lakhs per college.

STD Link of District Head Quarters with Capital in Orissa

2731. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have a plan of connecting all the district headquarters with the State Headquarters through Subscriber Trunk Dialling (S.T.D.) system in Orissa in Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the district headquarters so far having the STD facilities and the programmes prepared for the year 1981-82 for STD connection in the State;

(c) the districts and the big industrial towns particularly of tribal districts of the State selected for the financial year 1981-82, the names therefor; and

(d) whether the district headquarter, Koraput, and industrially important town Rayagada has been selected for STD facilities with Bhubaneshwar keeping in view the growing demand due to huge industrial complex in that District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No, Sir. However this is included in the Long-term plan.

(b) The District Headquarters of Orissa at present having STD facility with the State Headquarters is Cuttack. The existing STD facilities from Cuttack, Bhubneshwar and Rourkela are proposed to be extended to more cities during 1981-82.

(c) Rourkela, an important steel town of Sundergarh district is expected to have its STD facility extended to more cities in 1981-82.

(d) Koraput being a District Headquarter has been included in the long-term plan for provision of STD facility with the State Capital Bhubaneshwar. Provision of STD from Rayagada to Bhubaneshwar has not been planned yet.

Amount allocated to Orissa under National Adult Education Programme

2732. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to the Government of Orissa in 1979-80 and 1980-81 towards the National Adult Education Programme;

(b) whether such programme had been extended to the tribal areas of Orissa during the above period;

(c) if so, in how many villages of Keonjhar district such programme has been implemented; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) An amount of Rs. 81,56,374 was allocated to the Government of Orissa during 1979-80 and 1980-81 under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Adult Education. The year-wise break-up is as under:

Year	*Amount*
1979-80	64,76,574.00
1980-81	16,79,800.00
Total	81,56,374.00

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Opening of Regional Colleges of Education during Sixth Plan

2733. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to open some Regional Colleges of Education during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) whether any such college is going to be opened in Orissa;

(c) if so, whether such a college of education is going to be opened in Keonjhar district of Orissa; and

(d) the period of implementation of such proposal?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Opening of Institution for women candidates belonging to economically backward societies

2734. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to introduce two years matriculation short course for spreading education among the women candidates benefiting to the poor, economically backward, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes classes of our societies;

(b) whether any such institutions are going to be opened in the States;

(c) if so, the places in Orissa where such institutions are going to be opened; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Balsevika Centres

2735. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to open some Balsevika Centres in different parts of the country in 1981-82;

(b) if so, the number of such Centres going to be opened in Orissa;

(c) whether any such Centre is going to be opened in Keonjhar District of Orissa; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SMT. SHEILA KAUL): (a) Indian Council for Child Welfare is running 36 Balsevika Training Institutes in different parts of the country. Government of India provides financial assistance to the Indian Council for Child Welfare to run these Institutes. Out of these institutes, one is located at Bhunbaneshwar (Orissa). Government of India is considering to provide financial assistance to the Indian Council of Child Welfare to start three more Balsevika Training Institutes during the year 1981-82.

(b) to (d). Location and other details regarding the three Institutes have not yet been decided.

Guidelines on block level plan for integrated rural development programme

2736. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether guidelines have been sent to various State Governments for the formation of block level plan for the speedy implementation of the integrated rural development programmes;

(b) if so, the number of blocks in Orissa which have been covered under the Integrated Rural Development Programme in 1979-80 and 1980-81 undertaken under this programme;

(c) the special works undertaken under this programme;

(d) whether his Ministry has a proposal to implement this programme in some more villages during 1981-82; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In 1979-80, 131 blocks were covered under the Integrated Rural Development Programme in Orissa and from 2nd October, 1980, all the 314 blocks in Orissa have been covered by this programme.

(c) Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, identified families of the target group are provided assistance for undertaking activities in agriculture, animal husbandry, cottage industries and practically any viable activity in which the beneficiary has an interest. In Orissa, the activities taken up include dug wells, tube wells, pump sets and provision of milch animals, poultry units and sheep units.

(d) and (e). The programme has now been extended to all the blocks and villages will be taken up on a cluster basis for provision of assistance under this programme throughout the Sixth Plan.

Housing shortage

2737. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is acute shortage of residential accommodation for Central, State and Semi-Government em-

ployees as well as for scheduled Castes. Adivasis and weaker sections of the people in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to provide residential accommodation to each of the above sections of the society during 1st April, 1977 to 31st January, 1981; and

(c) what steps are Government have taken or proposed to be taken to build more houses to overcome the same?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) There is housing shortage in the country, and the categories mentioned in the question are no exception.

(b) and (c). Housing, being a State Subject State Governments are competent to prepare schemes, make provision therefor and implement such schemes according to the needs and priorities determined by them for providing houses to the general public and their employees. The role of Central Government in the field is limited to provision of residential accommodation to its own employees and making available loans to the State Governments and other housing agencies through Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO), Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) and General Insurance Corporation (GIC).

About 32,331 staff quarters/hostel apartments in the 'General Pool' for the Central Government employees were sanctioned/under construction and 132 flats purchased from DDA in Delhi during the period from 1st April, 1977 to 31st January, 1981. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) about Rs. 100 crores are likely to be spent on construction of residential accommodation in the 'General Pool' for Central Government employees.

HUDCO's loaning programme for the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980—85) is to the tune of Rs. 600 crores, out of which 30 per cent is earmarked for the economically Weaker Sections. The present level of annual loans form GIC, which are exclusively for rural housing and housing for the economically weaker sections is to the tune of Rs. 18 crores, while out of the annual loan of Rs. 44 crores from LIC, Rs. 10 crores are exclusively for rural housing.

Requirement of Fertiliser for Orissa

2738. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are able to fully meet the requirements of fertiliser for Orissa;

(b) if not, the types of fertilisers for which there is a shortfall and the steps taken to meet the same;

(c) whether it is a fact that the price of fertilisers with the end user becomes much more then the fixed price particularly where the item is carried by road transport as compared to those carried by rail;

(d) whether this makes the position of the poor cultivators in the interior of the State difficult; and

(e) wheher Government propose to bring about uniformity for the end user of fertiliser in Orissa by sharing a part of road transport cost and if not, in what other way the relief to interior cultivator is sought to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Quesion does not arise.

(c) The price of fertiliser with the end user should not exceed the retail prices of fertilisers notified by Government of India. The retail prices notified by Government are maximum prices excluding sales tax and other local taxes wherever levied. This price is uniform all over the country for the same product and

does not depend on whether the product is carried by road transport or by rail. The cost of transportation in such cases is borne by Government of India.

(d) and (e). In view of (c) above the question does not arise.

Quantum of Wheat supplied to flour Mills

2739. SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is support price per quintal of wheat paid to the cultivators during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) wheher the F.C.I. suplies wheat to the rolling flour mills out of its stock;

(c) if so, total quantity supplied to the flour mills during 1979-80 and 1980-81; and

(d) the price per quintal realised from rolling flour mills during 1979-80 and 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) 1979-80—Rs. 115/- per quintal.
1980-81—Rs. 117 per quintal.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 1979-80—3.16 million tonnes.
1980-81—2.9 million tonnes. (upto January, 1981)

(d) Rs. 130/- per quintal.

Drinking water through polluted Rivers

2740. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the percentage of drinking water which come through the polluted rivers and their tributaries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

वाटर एण्ड पावर कन्सल्टेंसी सर्विसिंग (I) लिमिटेड

2741. **श्री तारिक अनवर :**
श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार :

क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वाटर एंड पावर कन्सल्टेंसी सर्विसेज (I) लिमिटेड द्वारा अब तक पूरी कर ली गई परियोजनाओं का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) इस कंपनी के पास इस समय चल रही परियोजनाओं की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है और उस के पास कितने आर्डर शेष पड़े हैं; और

(ग) इस कंपनी का कुल बजट कितना है और इस के कार्य का विशाखन करने के लिये उस में कितनी वृद्धि करने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) और (ख) वाटर एण्ड पावर कन्सल्टेंसी सर्विसेज (इंडिया) लि० (वापकोस) एक सलाहकार संगठन है और इस का मुख्य उद्देश्य विदेशों में सिंचाई और विद्युत परियोजनाओं के विकास के लिए सलाह सेवाएं देना है। लेकिन भारत में सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को सलाह देने का काम भी किया जाता है, जिस का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

एक—वापकोस द्वारा निम्नलिखित दो परियोजनाओं के बारे में सलाह सेवाएं देने का काम पूरा कर लिया गया है :

(1) आन्ध्र प्रदेश में विजयवाड़ा तथा विद्युत केन्द्र;

(2) महाराष्ट्र में छः संयुक्त सिंचाई परियोजनाओं की मूल्यांकन रिपोर्टें तैयार करना ।

दो—निम्नलिखित सलाह सेवाओं का कार्य किया जा रहा है :—

(1) मध्य प्रदेश में वृहद सिंचाई परियोजनाओं की मूल्यांकन रिपोर्टें तैयार करना ।

(2) बिहार और उड़ीसा में स्वर्णरेखा परियोजना की मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट तैयार करना ; और

(3) उत्तर प्रदेश अपर गंगा नहर आधुनिकीकरण परियोजना

(ग) 1979–80 में किए गए वास्तविक कारोबार और 1980–81 के अनुमान की जानकारी नीचे दी गई है :—

	1979–80 (वास्तविक)	1980–81 (संशोधित अनुमान)	अभ्युक्ति
	(लाख रुपये)		
(i) कुल आय . .	327.19	393.03	
(ii) कुल व्यय . .	260.48	330.70	
(iii) सकल लाभ . .	66.71	62.33	
घटाइए—लाभांश . .	12.00	12.00	(1979–80 का लाभांश नवम्बर, 1980 में घोषित किया गया और अदा किया गया । 1980–81 का लाभांश संशोधित अनुमान के अनुसार है) ।
विशुद्ध लाभ	54.71	50.33	

कम्पनी की अधिकृत पूंजी 50 लाख रुपय और चुकता पूंजी 30 लाख रुपये हैं । कम्पनी को 1969 में अपनी स्थापना के समय से उधार लेने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं हुई, न किसी प्रकार का धन जमा के लिए मांगा गया और स्वीकार किया गया । कम्पनी अपने मौजूदा पूंजी ढांचे से अपने क्षेत्र में ठीक काम कर रही है और कम्पनी को अपने कार्यों का विविधीकरण करने के लिए सामान्य पूंजी की अथवा सरकार या किसी अन्य एजेंसी से ऋण लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझी जाती ।

Waiting list for telephone connections

2742. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM:
SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased state:

(a) the number of telephones in Delhi, private owned and Government, and the applicants in the waiting list of OYT and other categories; and

(b) the steps taken to meet the demand of the Capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) No separate records are maintained for Government and privately owned telephones, However from the entries in the Telephone Dirctory, undr Government head it is estimated that out of total 1,85,773 telephone connections about 48,000 are working for Government offices etc.

The overall waiting list as on 1-2-80 was:

OYT		5317
SPECIAL		2887
GENERAL		55393
	Total	63,597

(b) The existing exchanges are being expanded and new ones are being opend.

हुडको द्वारा नोएडा को ऋण

2743. **श्री केशव राव पारधी :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या "नोएडा" ने "हुडको" योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1979 में पंजीकृत हुए मध्य आय वर्ग के लोगों से आमन्त्रित आवेदन का 6 फरवरी, 1980 को "ड्रा" निकाला था और केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के 2,000 आवेदन पत्रों में से केवल 12 मकानों का "ड्रा" निकाल कर रद्द कर दी गई थी तथा भविष्य में एक मंजिला मकान आवंटित न करने का निर्णय किया गया है;

(ख) इस योजना के लिए "हुडको" द्वारा कितना ऋण दिया गया था और क्या उस का पूरा उपयोग कर लिया गया है;

(ग) क्या "नोएडा" द्वारा वर्ष 1980 के अंत में एक मंजिला मकान आवंटित करने संबंधी जारी किए गए विज्ञापन पर उक्त निर्णय का प्रभाव पड़ेगा, यदि नहीं, तो वर्ष 1979 के निर्णय को रद्द करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार प्रभावित कर्मचारियों के हितों की रक्षा करने के प्रयोजन से इस बारे में "नोएडा" को कुछ अनुदेश जारी करने का है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) तथा (ग) जिन मकानों के लिए "हुडको" द्वारा ऋण स्वीकृत किये जाते हैं उन का आवंटन उधार लेने वाले अभिकरणों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में है जो स्वयं अपने कायदे-कानून बनाते हैं । इसलिए नोएडा, जो कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार के अन्तर्गत स्वायत्त निकाय है, वह अपनी प्रक्रिया के अधीन मकानों का आवंटन करता है ।

(ख) हुडको ने अभी तक नोएडा के लिए 4 योजनायें स्वीकृत की और उन में से केवल 2 योजनायें मध्यम आय वर्ग की हैं । इन दो में से एक जिस में 360 मध्यम आय वर्ग के मकान हैं, प्रगति पर हैं । हुडको ने इस योजना के लिए 79.10 लाख रुपए स्वीकृत किये हैं जिस में से नोएडा ने 70.62 लाख रुपए ले लिए हैं । हुडको को 175.94 लाख रुपये जिस में मध्यम आय वर्ग के लिए 97.15 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं , की ऋण सहायता को नोएडा की दूसरी योजना अभी प्रलेखबद्ध नहीं हुई है और इसलिए नोएडा द्वारा इस के लिए कोई ऋण नहीं लिया गया ।

(घ) और (ङ) जो, नहीं, प्रश्न के भाग (क) तथा (ग) के उत्तर में स्पष्ट की गई स्थिति को देखते हुए ।

2774. SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHRI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of West Bengal has sought the

views of the Farakka Barrage authorities about the proposal to build a bridge over the river Bhagirathi from Raghunath Ganj side on the West to Jangipur side on the east in view of the proximity of the proposed bridge site from the Jangipur sub barrage of the Farakka Barrage Project scheme;

(b) if any technical team of engineers from the Farakka Barrage administration visited the bridge side as proposed by the West Bengal Government; and

(c) what are the views expressed by this technical team on the proposal of the West Bengal Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The Government of West Bengal had approached the Farakka Barrage Project authorities and the Government of India for construction of a bridge over the river Bhagirath connecting Raghunathganj and Jangipur, but the State Government was informed that the Farakka Barrage Project cannot bear the cost of construction of this bridge. The State Government was also advised that, if they so desire they may build a bridge across the Bhagirathi at Raghunathganj-Jangipur out of their resources.

Definition of Beggars

2745. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had decided to collect information regarding the number of beggars in the country; and

(b) if so, the procedure adopted by Government while defining the beggars?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). No Sir. In the Census the category of beggars is clubbed with other categories namely, vagrants or persons without indication of source of income and those with unspecified sources of subsistence who are not engaged in any economically productive work.

Layin of Sewerage in Rani Bagh in Shakurbasti Complex

2746. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) when the laying of sewerage was started in Rani Bagh, Shakurbasti complex, Delhi;

(b) whether the sewer line has been commissioned and is operating in about half of Rani Bagh, Shakurbasti since three and half years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that sewer line was laid in the remaining areas of Rani Bagh also simultaneously about 5 1/2 years ago but the same has not been commissioned so far; if so, why;

(d) whether sewer line has not been laid in many streets of Multani Mohalla, Rani Bagh despite the assurance given to this effect; and

(e) if so, what steps are being taken by the Municipal authorities to commission the sewerage line lying defunct all these years?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) In March, 1975.

(b) Sewer line has been commissioned in most of the areas, by installing temporary pumps for pumping sewerage in open storm water drains wherever such drains exist.

(c) The internal sewers in the regularised portions of Rani Bagh were laid in the year 1975-76. In some areas where storm water drains do not exist, the sewers could not be commissioned.

(d) Sewers in the regularised colony of Multani Mohalla, Rani Bagh were laid in the year 1975-76.

(e) It is proposed to provide kacha storm water drains where even open storm water drains do not exist so that the sewerage could be pumped into such drains till outfall sewers are completed.

Target of I.R.D.P. and SFDA in Madhya Pradesh

2747. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTUCTION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether the Integrated Rural Development Programme and Small Farmers Development Agency Programmes have not achieved target in Madhya Pradesh during 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) if so, the figures of Central allocation, amount released, M.P. State's share, Institutional finance and total utilisation in all the blocks of Madhya Pradesh for 1979-80 and 1980-81 (upto February, 1981);

(c) the figures of indentified beneficiaries and the actual beneficiaries under these programmes in Blocks covered by Districts of Rajgarh, Vidisha, Guna and Dhajapur during 1979-80 and the amount of utilisation as compared to the amount allotted; and

(d) what steps are being taken to intensify the fulfilment of these programmes in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (d). Information is awaited from the Government of Madhya Pradesh and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Rice Crop

2748. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of rice crop harvested during 1980; and

(b) the targets set for rice crop season for 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Final estimate of rice production for the crop year 1980-81 (July, 1980 to June, 1981) would be available after a few months. On the basis of preliminary assessment it is estimated that the kharif rice production would be about 52 million tonnes while summer rice crop, which has yet to mature, might yield another 4 million tonnes.

(b) For the crop year 1981-82 the target of rice production is still to be finalised by the Planning Commission.

Buyers for newly constructed DDA Flats at Trilokpuri and Dilshad Bagh

2749. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that newly constructed flats under LIG, MIG scheme at Trilokpuri and Dilshad Bagh in trans-yamuna area have remained vacant due to lack of buyers;

(b) if so, how many flats were built and for how many months they are lying vacant and the consequential loss to the DDA; and

(c) what was the response to these flats from public after the second advertisement?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Registration of D.D.A. under New Pattern Scheme, 1979

2750. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the D.D.A. registered about 1,70,000 persons under the New Pattern Scheme, 1979 for allotment of flats to them;

(b) whether Government are also aware that instead of allotting the flats to the registered persons the D.D.A. has been postponing the allotment for them; and

(c) why the D.D.A. is not allotting flats to the above registrations uptil now?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Delhi Development Authority has reported that it has already announced release of 4875 flats under this scheme for allotment. The procedure for allotment has also been announced.

Integrated Urban Development of Municipal and Notified area councils in Orissa

2751. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:
SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme of Central Assistance for integrated urban development of Municipal and notified area Councils;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the schemes included for Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for integrated Development is for small and medium towns which would cover municipal areas and notified area councils.

(b) The details of the scheme are as under:—

(i) The scheme would cover towns with a population of 1 lakh and below on the basis of 1971 census.

(ii) Preference will be given to the District Headquarters of the Sub-Divisional towns or Mandi towns or other important growth centres.

(iii) The level of expenditure per town on the basis of approved schemes will be around Rs. 1 crore, out of which Central loan assistance up to Rs. 40 lakhs will be released during the plan period for the schemes conforming to the guidelines, and the balance amount would be provided by the State Government and the implementing agencies.

(iv) Components eligible for assistance on a matching basis are:—

(a) Land Acquisition and Development for Residential Commercial and Industrial scheme will include sites and services with or without core housing.

(b) Traffic and Transportation.

(c) Development of mandis/markets, industrial estates and other service and processing facilities for bene-

fit of agricultural and rural development in the hinterland.

(d) The state Government should include under their component shcemes relating to slum improvement, urban renewal, water supply and sanitation, preventive medical facilities, parks and play-grounds etc.

(v) It has been emphasised that local bodies of the town should be encouraged and assisted to participate in the preparation and implementation of the programme.

(vi) the Central assistance is provided in the form of a loan repayable in 25 years with a moratorium of 5 years at the interest rate of 5.5 per cent.

(c) The schemes for the following towns in Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan have been accepted and first instalment of Central assistance released for each town:

Name of State	Name of the Towns
Rajasthan	Pali
	Bhilwara
	Baran
	Sikar
	Churu
	Sumerpur
	Nathdwara
	Barmer
	Ganganagar
Orissa . . .	Puri
	Sambalpur
Andhra Pradesh .	Anakapali
	Ramachandrapuram
	Tenali
	Vizianagaram
	Bhimavaram

Assistance for Rengali and Bhimkund Multi-purpose Projects

2752. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa have sought Central assistance for Rengali and Bhimkund Multi-purpose Projects;

(b) if so, the amount sought, project-wise;

(c) the salient features of the projects; and

(d) whether any World Bank assistance is envisaged and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Bhimkund multi-purpose project has not so far been approved by the Planning Commission for implementation. So far, no request for Central Assistance has been received by the Ministry of Irrigation. In the case of Rengali Project, Centre is giving additional Loan Assistance to the State Government to the extent of 30 per cent of the cost of the dam.

(c) The Rengali multi-purpose project has been planned in two stages. Stage-I envisages the construction of a dam with a live storage of 3410 m.cm.m. (120 TMC) to provide hydroelectric and flood control benefits. The initial installed hydroelectric capacity will be two units of 50 MW each, and ultimate three units of 50 MW each. The flood control benefit will be over an area of 1.41 lac hectares. The project as approved by the Planning Commission in June, 1973, was estimated to cost Rs. 57.90 crores of which cost allocable to "flood control" was Rs. 22.6 crores and the balance to "power".

Stage-II of the project envisages the construction of a barrage downstream of the dam to provide irriga-

tion facilities in two phases. Phase-I of Stage II of the Project, estimated to cost Rs. 233.6 crores has been approved by the Planning Commission in March, 1978. It will provide irrigation over an area of 4 lac hectares and in addition provide water for rabi irrigation over an area of 29,500 hectares in the existing Akhuapada system.

The Bhimkund multipurpose project estimated to cost Rs. 394.39 crores is under examination in Central Water Commision for obtaining approval of the Planning Commission. The project envisages:—(i) Construction of earthen dam, 11 km. long and 57.25 M High With Central spillway. The reservoir will have a live storage of 2430 MCum. (ii) A Power house located at the toe of the dam and at Baigundi with 6 units of 115 MW each. The benefits envisaged from the project are:—

(a) Installation of generating units of total capacity of 738 MW, the firm power being 138.84 MW.

(b) Providing flood protection over an area of 1400 sq. km. in Baitarni Delta.

The irrigation component of the project is proposed in Stage II, the report for which has not been submitted by the State Government.

(d) The Rengali project stage-II has been included in the pipeline for the World Bank Assistance in Fiscal year 1982. Size of the project and quantum of assistance by the World Bank is still to be decided.

There is no proposal so far for inclusion of the Bhimkund Multipurpose Project for World Bank assistance.

Microwave Projects for the Districts of Gujarat

2753. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Micro-wave Projects are under construction under the districts of Amreli, Bhavnagar, Junagarh and Rajkot since long;

(b) if so, when these were started and when these are likely to be completed;

(c) the reasons of delay in construction;

(d) the steps taken for its speedy completion; and

(e) the amount which has been allotted for the same and how much is actually spent till now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir. The following microwave projects are under construction in the districts of Amreli, Bhavnagar and Rajkot:

(i) Ahmedabad-Bhavnagar-Amreli-Rajkot/ Bhavnagar-Broach-Surat wideband microwave scheme.

(ii) Rajkot-Jamnagar wideband microwave scheme.

Microwave project in Junagarh district is stil under process of sanction.

(b) The date of commencement of the projects and the expected year of completion are given below:

Name of the Scheme	Date of starting the project	Planned year of commissioning.
(i) Ahmedabad-Bhavanagar-Amreli-Rajkot/Bhavnagar-Broach-Surat wideband microewave scheme . . .	Feb. '75	1983
(ii) Rajkot-Jamnagar wideband microwave scheme . .	Dec. '80	1983

(c) Ahmedabad-Bhavanagar-Amreli-Rajkot / Bhavanagar-Broach-Surat wideband microwave scheme has been delayed on account of unexpected delay in development and productionisation of microwave radio equipmnet indigenously. Other projects are progressing as per schedule.

(d) A contingency plan for import of microwave radio equipment has been drawn up for this scheme as well as far other schemes. Tenders for import of radio equipment have already been received and are now under evaluation. Import would be resorted to, in case further delay in the supply of indigenous equipment is anticipated.

(e) The sanctioned cost of each project and amount spent till now are as follows:—

Name of the Scheme	Sanctioned cost of the project (Rs. lakhs)	Amount spent till now (Rs. lakhs)
(i) Ahmedabad-Bhavanagar-Amreli-Rajkot / Bhavanagar-Broach-Surat wideband microwave scheme	424·13	491·44 (Project under revision)
(ii) Rajkot-Jamnagar wideband microwave scheme	177·30 (including the associated narrow band route)	5·90

पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम स्कूल, दिल्ली

2754. श्री तारिक अन्वर :
श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार :

क्या शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम स्कूल की अकुशलता के बारे में जानकारी है ;

(ख) क्या छात्रों को अध्ययन सामग्री सामान्यतः समय पर नहीं भेजी जाती है;

(ग) क्या कई महीनों तक छात्रों की उत्तर पुस्तिकायें छात्रों को सामान्यतः वापस नहीं की जाती हैं; और

(घ) पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम स्कूल की कार्यकरण क्षमता में सुधार लाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जाने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चह्वाण) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, हालांकि पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम तथा सतत शिक्षा स्कूल में दाखिलों की औपचारिक अनुमति नियमित कालेजों के साथ-साथ ही दी जाती है किन्तु कालेजों में स्थान भर जाने के बाद ही ये स्कूल दाखिले देते हैं। इसके परिणामस्वरूप अधिकांश दाखिले वर्ष के 14 अगस्त के बाद ही होते हैं और 14 अक्तूबर तक चलते हैं। पाठों का प्रेषण इसके बाद ही शुरू होता है। सारे शैक्षिक वर्ष के दौरान प्रत्येक कक्षा के लिए अध्ययन सामग्री चार सैटों में भेजी जाती है और छात्रों से प्राप्त उत्तर पुस्तिकाए उन्हें समय पर वापस कर दी जाती हैं।

(घ) किसी भी संस्था के कार्यकरण में और अधिक सुधार की गुंजाइश हमेशा ही रहती है। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, वि० अ० आ० द्वारा नियुक्त समिति ने पाठ तैयार करने तथा उनके प्रेषण के सम्बन्ध में किफायती उपायों की सिफारिश की थी। मार्ग दर्शन की दृष्टि से इन्हें स्कूल के ध्यान में ला दिया गया है।

पब्लिक स्कूल

2755. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में पब्लिक स्कूलों की संख्या क्या है तथा उन स्थानों तथा राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहां वे स्थित हैं ;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में खोले गए पब्लिक स्कूलों की वर्षवार संख्या क्या है; और

(ग) क्या पब्लिक स्कूल खोलने के लिए केन्द्रीय/राज्य सरकार की अनुमति लेनी पड़ती है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चह्वाण) : (क) पब्लिक स्कूलों का आशय सामान्यतः ऐसे स्कूलों से है, जो इंडियन पब्लिक स्कूल कान्फरेंस के सदस्य हैं, जोकि सोसायटी पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1860 के अधीन सोसायटी के रूप में पंजीकृत एक स्वैच्छिक संस्था है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार इस समय सारे देश में 55 ऐसे स्कूल हैं। इन स्कूलों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ख) सुस्पष्ट सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) इसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की अनुमति की आवश्यकता नहीं होती। राज्य-सरकार/संघ शासित क्षेत्र के प्रशासनों की अनुमति की आवश्यकता वहां पड़ती है, जहां स्कूलों के नियमन सम्बन्धी विधान में इस प्रकार की आवश्यकता निर्धारित की गई हो।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	स्थान
1	2	3
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश . .	हैदराबाद (दो स्कूल), ऋषिवैली (चित्तौड़), कोरू कोन्ड्स (विशाखापटनम)।
2.	असम . . .	गोलपाड़ा।
3.	बिहार . . .	तिलैया (हजारी बाग), रांची।
4.	गुजरात . . .	बड़ौदा, राजकोट, बालचादी (जामनगर)।
5.	हरियाणा . . .	राई, (सोनीपत), कुजपुरा (करनाल)।
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश . .	छेल, सनवार।
7.	जम्मू और काश्मीर . .	नगरता (जम्मू)।
8.	कर्नाटक . . .	बंगलौर, बेलगाम, बीजापुर, सन्दूर पोस्ट (बेल्लेरी), किटूर (बलगाम)।
9.	केरल . . .	काजाट्टम (त्रिवेन्द्रम)।
10.	मध्य प्रदेश . . .	इन्दौर, रायपुर, रीवा, ग्वालियर (दो स्कूल)।
11.	महाराष्ट्र . . .	पंचगणी (सतारा), बम्बई प्रवर नगर (अहमदनगर), सतारा, पुणे।
12.	उड़ीसा . . .	भुवनेश्वर।
13.	पंजाब . . .	कपूरथला, पटियाला।
14.	राजस्थान . . .	अजमेर (दो स्कूल), धौलपुर, जयपुर, बीकानेर, चित्तौड़गढ़, पिलानी।

1	2	3
15	तमिलनाडु . . .	अमरावती नगर (कोयम्बटूर), लावडेल (नीलगिरी) ।
16	उत्तर प्रदेश . . .	नैनीताल (दो स्कूल), लखनऊ (दो स्कूल), (देहरादून (दो स्कूल) ।
17	पश्चिम बंगाल . .	पुरुलिया ।
18	दिल्ली . . .	नई दिल्ली (तीन स्कूल), दिल्ली कैण्ट ।

पब्लिक स्कूलों पर सरकार का नियंत्रण

2756. **श्री तारिक अनवर** : क्या शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पब्लिक स्कूलों पर सरकार का नियंत्रण किस तरह का तथा कितना है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चह्वाण) पब्लिक स्कूलों का आशय सामान्यत: ऐसे स्कूलों से हैं जो इंडियन पब्लिक स्कूल कान्फ्रेन्स के सदस्य हैं, जो कि सोसायटी पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1860 के अधीन सोसायटी के रूप में पंजीकृत एक स्वैच्छिक संस्था है । उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार इस समय पूरे देश में 55 ऐसे स्कूल हैं ।

साधारणतया पब्लिक स्कूल निजी प्रबन्धकों द्वारा संचालित संस्थाएं हैं । उनके कार्यकरण का सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा उस सीमा तक नियमन किया जाता है जहां तक अन्य मान्यता प्राप्त "गैर-पब्लिक" स्कूलों के नियमन के सम्बन्ध में अधिकार प्राप्त हैं ।

Rural Housing and Slum Improvements Schemes in Sixth Plan Period

2757. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the amount earmarked for rural housing and slum improvement in the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) the State-wise break up of the total expenditure; and

(c) the specific schemes to be undertaken in the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Under the Minimum Needs Programme, an amount of Rs. 35,350 lakhs for the Rural House-Sites-cum-House Construction Scheme for landless workers and an amount of Rs. 15145 lakhs for the Scheme for Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums have been earmarked in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85.

(b) A statement indicating the State-wise allocation for each of the two schemes in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 is appended.

(c) The Rural House-sites-cum-House Construction Scheme for Landless Workers envisages allotment of house-sites, free of cost, and provision of assistance for house construction to landless workers in rural areas. The beneficiaries are expected to provide all labour inputs. The Scheme for Environmental Improvement in Urban Slums envisages provision of improvement works, comprising water supply, community baths and toilets, widening and paving of streets, drainage and street lights etc. in slums in urban areas. As both the Schemes are in the State Sector, the responsibility for planning funding and execution is that of the State Governments.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Rural House sites-cum-House Construction scheme for Landless Workers	Scheme for Environmental in Urban Slums
		(Rupees in Lakhs)	
1	Andhra Pradesh	7675	800
2	Assam	1000	75
3	Bihar	1100	410
4	Gujarat	3085	500
5	Haryana	990	380
6	Himachal Pradesh	25	40
7	Jammu & Kashmir	100	440
8	Karnataka	5500	1500
9	Kerala	1200	600
10	Madhya Pradesh	2900	800
11	Maharashtra	3500	1400
12	Manipur	..	25
13	Meghalaya	..	80
14	Nagaland	..	..
15	Orissa	800	100
16	Punjab	1200	500
17	Rajasthan	475	250
18	Sikkim	..	15
19	Tamil Nadu	2500	2500
20	Tripura	100	50
21	Uttar Pradesh	1800	1000
22	West Bengal	1200	2700
	TOTAL—States	35150	14115

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Rural House sites-cum-House Construction Scheme for Landless Workers	Scheme for Environmental Improvement in Urban Slums
	TOTAL—STATES	35150	14115
UTs			
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5	..
2	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..
3	Chandigarh	..	..
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10	..
5	Delhi	45	920
6	Goa, Daman & Diu	50	75
7	Lakshadweep	..	..
8	Mizoram	..	..
9	Pondicherry	90	35
	TOTAL UTs	200	1030
	GRAND TOTAL	35350	15145

Institution for physically handicapped

2758. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of various institutes and their locations run by Government for the physically handicapped, the disabled and the mentally retarded;

(b) the expenditure on these institutions during the last two years, separately; and

(c) the number or persons staying and being looked after at these institutions separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SMT. SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). A Statement is attached.

Statement

Details of the various institutes for the physically handicapped and the mentally retarded under the administrative control of this Ministry

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of Institutes/Location	Two Years expenditure		No. of beneficiaries
		1978-79	1979-80	
1	2	3	4	5
1	National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Rajpur Road, *Dehradun*.	42.60	35.50	2500
2	National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Bon-Hoogly, B.T. Road, *Calcutta*.			394
3	Training Centre for the Adult Deaf, Malakpet, *Hyderabad*.	3.81	3.95	89
4	School for Partially Deaf Children, Yakutpura, *Hyderabad*.	2.64	2.00	49
5	Principal, School for Mentally Deficient Children, Kasturba Niketan, Lajpat Nagar, *New Delhi*.	5.23	5.27	117
6.	Institute for the Physically Handicapped, 4, Vishnu Digambar Marg, *New Delhi*	16.39	17.37	1325

Denial of minor additions and alterations in Governments Quarters

2759. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Supplementary Rules 323 provides certain minor additions and alterations in the residences allotted to its employees by the Government but the facilities when demanded are denied by the CPWD;

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to check such violations of laid down procedures; and

(c) how many Government servants applied for this facility during the last one year and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Environmental Atmosphere in R. K. Puram Sector-I

2760. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the lawns, hedges, sapplings and environmenal atmosphere in Government residential colonies in general and the Sector I, R. K. Puram in particular are uncared for, unlooked after and deserted, due to poor performance of duties by Horticulture Wing of

C.P.W.D. and these are barren and dust storms rise from there and the efforts of the Residents' Association (Reg.) Sector-I has not borne out any fruits; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure proper maintenance of trees, hedges, lawns thereby ensuring greenary and healthy atmosphere?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Necessary steps are taken for improved maintenance of the lawns and watering them.

Sub-standard quality of white-washing, painting, wood work in R. K. Puram Quarters

2761. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in R. K. Puram, New Delhi the quality of white-washing, painting, wood work and repair work (particularly in Sector I) is far from satisfactory and the authorities are not paying any attention to the protests lodged by the Residents Welfare Associations and nor they are involved in the affairs of the C.P.W.D. pertaining to their jurisdiction; and

(b) if so, what steps and precautions Government is contemplating to check this and to provide quality of service to the residents?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The quality of white washing painting, wood work and repair work in R. K. Puram is as per CPWD specifications. The complaints received from Residents' Welfare Association or individuals are attended to immediately.

(b) The work is done under the supervision of the maintenance staff of the C.P.W.D.

Maintenance of roads in R. K. Puram, New Delhi

2762. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that approach roads in R. K. Puram (particularly in Sector I) are in dilapidated and bad state and have not been taken up for repairs/maintenance (from 1962) from the funds earmarked for annual maintenance and repairs;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Residents Welfare Associations have been trying hard to get this piece of work done but the authorities have not taken any action because of lack of funds; and

(c) if so, when Government propose to earmark necessary funds for repairing the roads starting from Sector I, R. K. Puram?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The approach roads in R. K. Puram require repairs. It is, however, not a fact that repairs were not carried out since 1962. Some repairs were carried out even during 1977-78 and 1978-79 out of the limited funds available.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Repairing of all the roads will be taken up when the overall financial position improves. Till then only such roads as require immediate attention are taken up for repairs within the limited resources available.

Colony for Parliamnetarians

2763. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether, with a view to provide permanent residences in New Delhi, the capital of the Nation, to the Parliamentarians and very important persons in the political field, a decision has been taken to build a colony in the name of 'Chanakya Nagar or Chandragupta Nagar' reserved for them; and

(b) if so, whether the site for the purpose would be selected within the President Estate or the spot of the forest situated in the West of Birla Temple would be cleared and developed for the purpose and if so, the time by which concrete steps would be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Nehru Nagar market flats

2764. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved a separate latrine to each allottee of Nehru Nagar Market Flats and whether the work was left incomplete even in flats where it was feasible to execute;

(b) if so, reasons therefor and when it will be completed now;

(c) whether it is also a fact that shops in Nehru Nagar Market have been converted into industrial sheds by some industrialists and heavy machines are installed therein violating the Rules of the DDA/MCD causing constant danger of fire and health hazard to the allottees of Nehru Nagar Market Flats on the first floor of those shops; and

(d) if so, when the Government will evacuate them from there?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (d). Requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

पोलिएस्टर खादी का उत्पादन

2765. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या **ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पोलिएस्टर खादी का उत्पादन कब आरम्भ किया गया था ;

(ख) उस पर वर्ष 1978–79 और 1980 के दौरान कितनी राशि व्यय की गई तथा इस अवधि में बिक्री से कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस उद्योग के नवीकरण के लिए कोई अन्य कार्यवाही करने का है ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) से (ग). 1979–80 के दौरान खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के तत्वाधान में 32 पोलोवस्त्र यूनिटें स्थापित की गई थीं। 1979–80 में आयोग द्वारा इस प्रयोजन के लिए पंजीकृत संस्थाओं/राज्य बोर्डों को ऋण के रूप में 38.39 लाख रु ये की धनराशि बंटित की गई थी। चूंकि यूनिटों में उत्पादन अभी बढ़ाया जाना है अतः बिक्री अभी तक नगण्य ही हुई है। कार्यक्रम अभी हाल ही में शुरू किया गया है और इतनी जल्दी इसका नवीकरण नहीं किया जा सकता है।

छठी योजना के दौरान प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा के लिए संस्थान

2766. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली "टाप हैवी एण्ड बाटम वीक" के सिद्धान्त पर आधारित है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना तैयार करते समय इस तथ्य की ओर ध्यान दिया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा के लिए 4 प्रतिशत संसाधन उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब से और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चह्वाण) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) 6–14 आयु वर्ग के सभी बच्चों के लिए प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा सर्वसुलभ बनाने को 1980–85 की छठी योजना में उच्च प्राथमिकता दी गई है और इसके लिए 905 करोड़ रुपये की कुल व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(ग) और (घ). 4 प्रतिशत संसाधनों का संदर्भ स्पष्ट नहीं है । शिक्षा के लिए की गई कुल योजनागत व्यवस्था में से प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा के लिए 36 प्रतिशत की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

श्वेत क्रान्ति में पूंजी निवेश

2767. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत में 'श्वेत' क्रान्ति के संवर्धन के लिए अब तक कितनी धनराशि का पूंजी निवेश किया गया है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : पशुपालन तथा डेरी विकास की योजनाओं के तहत अब तक का वित्तीय व्यय संलग्न विवरण में दे दिया गया है ।

विवरण

(करोड़ रुपये)

ब्यौरा	पशुपालन तथा डेरी विकास का वास्तविक व्यय
पहली योजना	16.00
दूसरी योजना	33.00
तीसरी योजना	77.00
1966–69	59.70†
चौथी योजना	135.40
पांचवीं योजना	337.47
1979–80	131.25†
1980–81	147.68†
योग	937.50

† अनुमानित व्यय ।

जयपुर में आयोजित डेरी सहकारी राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन

2768. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नवम्बर, 1978 में जयपुर में डेरी सहकारी राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसमें किये गये निर्णय क्या हैं; और

(ग) अब तक कार्यान्वित किये गये निर्णयों का ब्यौरा क्या है और कौन-कौन से निर्णय अभी तक कार्यान्वित नहीं किए गए हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम ने, भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सहकारी संघ के सहयोग से नवम्बर, 1978 में जयपुर में डेरी सहकारी समितियों के एक अखिल भारतीय सम्मेलन का आयोजन किया था ।

(ख) और (ग) : जानकारी विवरण में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [देखिए संख्या L.-T. 2066/81]

Plan for development of Postal Services

2769. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have recently decided the approve Rs. 175 crores plan for the development of postal services in the country;

(b) if so, the details regarding the plan and the allocation of amount to the States;

(c) whether Government propose to consider hilly and backward areas including the backward areas in Bihar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) An outlay of Rs. 172 crores has been approved by the Planning Commission for development of postal services in the country during the Five Year Plan 1980—85.

(b) The amount approved is allocated scheme-wise and not State-wise. The Scheme-wise distribution of the Sixth Five Year Plan outlay is as follows:—

Name of the Scheme	Amount allocated
	(Rs. in crores)
(i) Expansion of postal Network . . .	9·82
(ii) Construction of Postal Buildings and staff quarters	140·47
(iii) Training . . .	10·00
(iv) Purchase of Mail Motor Service Vehicles . .	4·91
(v) Provision for Railway Mail Service Vans . . .	3·15
(vi) Mechanisation and Modernization of services . .	3·65
	172·00

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) During the Plan period 1980—85, it is proposed to open 5,000 new post offices in hilly, backward and tribal areas of the country including the State of Bihar.

Agitation by School and University Teachers of Karnataka

2770. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the primary school teachers and university teachers in Karnataka State have been agitating to fulfill their demands;

(b) whethe it is a fact that State Government has not been able to meet their demands due to shortage of funds;

(c) whether Union Government have been approached by the State

Government to allot funds to meet the demands of the primary teachers and university teachers; and

(d) if so, to what extent Union Government have agreed to provide funds to the Karnataka State to meet the demands?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Government of India is not aware of any such agitation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

World Bank aid for National Agricultural Research Project in Karnataka

2771. SHRI V. B. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a massive World Bank aided National Agricultural Research Project involving an outlay of Rs. 5 crores has been launched in Karnataka State;

(b) if so, its main aims and objects;

(c) when the project is likely to start;

(d) the amount of loan which the World Bank has agreed to provide; and

(e) whether any Central assistance will also be provided for this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). A National Agricultural Research Project (NARP) has been launched by the ICAR from 1-1-79 for strengthening the regional research capabilities of the various agricultural universities in India to conduct location specific research on foodgrains and oilseeds with particular reference to rainfed farming. Under this project the eligible universities are expected to receive assistance from the ICAR for a period of five years; the average allocation for each State Agricultural university has been worked out at Rs. 5 crores. The University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, has been approved for participation under this project.

2. In order to work-out detailed proposals for investment under this project for different agro-climatic zones of Karnataka, a total review of the existing research activities in Karnataka was conducted by an Expert Committee constituted by ICAR which submitted its report in April 1979. Based on this report, the following sub-projects have been sanctioned by the ICAR to be implemented by the UAS Bangalore:

Agro-climatic Zone	Regional Station	Date of start	Outlay sanctioned
1. Northern Dry Zone . . .	Bijapur	1-5-80	79·27 lakhs
2. Coastal Zone . . .	Brahamavar	1-4-81	111·30 ,,
3. Hilly Zone.	Mudigere	1-4-81	68·74 ,,
4. Eastern Transit Zone . . .	Raichur-Bidar	1-4-81	40·84 ,,
5. ..	Strengthening of the office of Director of Research, Bangalore	1-7-80	13·94 ,,
		Total :	314·09 Lakhs

*Sanction issued on 28-2-1981 but implementation will commence on 1-4-1981.

Some more proposals have been received from UAS Bangalore for strengthening of research stations which are under examination in the Council.

(d) The IDA, an affiliate of the World Bank, has agreed to provide a Development Credit of Rs. 23 crores to the Government of India for the entire project covering the various agricultural universities. The World Bank assistance will be limited to 50 per cent of the expenditure incurred on these projects.

(e) The ICAR gives cent per cent grant to the universities to meet the expenditure on the various sub-projects reating to (i) staff (ii) civil works, (iii) farm development (iv) equipment and (v) contingencies. This assistance is given for a period of five years from the date of commencement of each sub-project. The responsibility for maintaining the station at the end of five years will be takenover by the State Govt.|University. Expenditure on items relating to land acquisition, normal cost of cultivation and maintenance of station utilities overheads is borne by the State Govt.| University.

Survey of Rural Housing

2772. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether almost all of Rs. 800 crores of housing finance provided by major institutional agencies has benefited urban areas and nothing has been done for rural areas;

(b) if so, whether this view has been expressed in the Reserve Bank staff paper on 'Rural Housing';

(c) if so, to what extent;

(d) whether the study estimated that 42.8 million units involving the expenditure of Rs. 13,090 crores would have to be constructed to house the countries rural poor at an average cost of Rs. 1503/- for a 75 sq. meter house;

(e) whether the above study has further pointed out that there were more houseless families in Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Karnataka and Maharashtra;

(f) whether it has also been pointed out that there were nearly 4.2 million houseless families in the country; and

(g) the steps being taken by the Union Government to decrease the gap between the urban and rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a), (b), (d), (e) and (f) Views along these lines have been expressed in an article by a Research Officer of the Reserve Bank of India in a bi-annual publication brought out by the R.B.I. under the title 'Occasional Papers'; except that the projection in respect of the expenditure of Rs. 13,090 crores has been made on the basis of an assumed average cost of Rs. 3,054, instead of Rs. 1,503, per house with a plinth area of about 75 sq. meters, and the number of houseless families has been mentioned as 4.6 million, instead of 4.2 million.

(c) No specific figures regarding amount spent on urban areas have been given. Only what has been said is that almost all of this (Rs. 750 to Rs. 800 crores) benefited the urban centres.

(g) Housing, being a State subject, the responsibility in the field falls on the State Governments. The Minimum Needs Programme under the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) includes, in the State sector, a scheme for provision of house-sites-cum-subsidy for house construction for the landless labour in the rural areas. The Sixth Plan envisages allotment of house-sites to 68 lakh families and financial assistance for house construction to 36 lakh families at a total cost of Rs. 353.5 crores.

In Housing, the activities of the Government of India are mostly

limited to making available loans to the State Governments and other housing agencies for their housing schemes with emphasis on rural housing through the Housing & Urban Development Corporation)HUDCO), General Insurance Corporation (GIC) and Life Insurance Corporation (LIC). Rs. 90 crores, out of Rs. 600 crores of HUDCO loans during the Sixth Plan are earmarked for rural housing. The present level of annual loans from GIC, which are exclusively for rural housing and housing for the economically weaker sections (EWS) is to the tune of Rs.. 18 crores, while out of the annual loans of Rs. 44 crores from LIC. Rs. 10 crores are exclusively for rural housing.

Visit of Experts from West Germany on Food and Water Pollution

2773. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of experts from West Germany had visited India to discuss with various bodies and authorities on specific project proposals relating food and water pollution that will be set up in India with the aid and help of West Germany;

(b) if so, whether these experts from West Germany have visited certain States in India and submitted a full plan to Government for their approval; and

(c) if so, what are the food projects that will be set up with the help of West Germany?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). As per available information, no team of experts from West Germany had visited India for discussions on specific project proposals relating to food and water pollution. A six-member delegation from that country had, however, visited India during April, 1978 and had discussions on post-harvest handling, storage, processing, quality control etc. of the cereals and other agricultural commodities.

(c) Does not arise.

National Commission on Agriculture on National Park in Rajasthan

2774. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Commission on Agriculture recommended the establishment of a Desert National Park in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the site so selected in Rajasthan;

(c) whether any team of experts have visited and chosen the site;

(d) the cost of the Desert National Park and the details thereof;

(e) whether Government propose to set up a National Park even in hilly areas; and

(f) if so, whether any survey has been conducted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Areas in Jaisalmer and Barmer districts of Rajasthan.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As per the estimate given by the State Government, the cost of the Desert National Park for the years 1980-81 to 1984-85 is Rs. 247.16 lakhs.

The details of expenditure are given below:

	Rs. (in lakhs)
(i) Establishment . . .	35·57
(ii) Protection of Desert habital	5·85
(iii) Regenation of Desert Plants	146·00
(iv) Water conservation .	23·38
(v) Buildings . . .	20·00
(vi) Live stock . . .	3·40
(vii) Vehicles . . .	11·13
(viii) Wood fossil Park . .	1·83
Total	247·16

(e) and (f) State Governments are competent to set up National Parks under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. The Centre Government has not conducted any survey for this purpose.

Alternate Accommodation for Dislodged Person

2775. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would put the cases of alternate accommodation for poor tenants of old tenements being demolished under town planning schemes in metropolitan cities like Bombay on par with those from the slums who are provided alternate accommodation at cheap rent through central assistance; and

(b) whether Centre propose to issue guidelines to provide alternate accommodation to the displaced tenants not far away from their demolished tenements so that they are not uprooted from their surroundings and places of vocation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Urban development is a State subject and it is upto the State Governments to lay down guidelines for the preparation and enforcement of Town Planning Schemes in metropolitan cities based on the provisions contained in the relevant statutes. The Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme, which envisages clearance of slums and re-location of the dis-housed population either at the same sites or at alternate sites, is being operated as a State sector scheme with effect from 1-4-1969. No direct financial assistance is therefore, provided for implementing this Scheme.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

P&T Office in Mandideep, Bhopal

2776. SHRI RAM AWADH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mandideep in Bhopal do not have any Post and Telegraph Office; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to open P&T offices there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). There is already a sub post office at Mandideep with telegraph facility on phonocom. Orders for conversion of the phonocom circuit into morse working have been issued. The facility will be provided on receipt of stores.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा विलम्ब शुल्क और ढुलाई पर किया गया खर्च

2777. श्री राम अवध : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम को पर्याप्त भंडारण क्षमता

न होने के कारण हर वर्ष विलम्ब शुल्क और ढुलाई प्रभार के रूप में भारी राशि खर्च करनी पड़ती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार, इस संबंध में कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है; और

(ग) स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन्): (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास 31-12-1980 को लगभग 213 लाख मीटरी टन का भण्डारण स्थान (निजी और किराये का) उपलब्ध था जिस में से केवल 49.8 प्रतिशत का उपयोग हो रहा था। तथापि, यह सच है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली, काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम आदि की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए अधिशेष राज्यों से कमी वाले राज्यों को रेल तथा सड़क मार्ग से खाद्यान्नों को भेजने के लिए और यथावश्यक बफर स्टाक का भण्डारण करने के लिए भी पर्याप्त राशि खर्च करता रहा है। कभी कभी ठेकेदारों की चूक, विभागीय श्रमिकों द्वारा धीरे धीरे काम करने, हड़ताल तथा बंद, वैगनों के जमा हो जाने, वैगनों को दूसरे स्थानों पर भेजने, भारतीय खाद्य निगम और रेलवे के काम के घंटे में भिन्नता होने आदि जैसे कई कारणों से रेलवे वैगनों पर डेमेरज देना पड़ता है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों में डेमेरज और ढुलाई प्रभार शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत रेल भाड़ा और लारी-भाड़ा के रूप में खर्च हुई कुल राशि इस प्रकार है :—

(आंकड़े लाख रुपयों में)

	1977–78	1978–79	1979–80
डेमेरज . . .	181.34	230.32	304.38
रेलवे भाड़ा . . .	10,969.33	9,982.58	12,816.40
लारी भाड़ा . . .	1,450.44	1,796.91	2,086.02

(ग) भारतीय खाद्य निगम के डेमेरज की राशि को बहुत ही कम करने की दिशाओं में आवश्यक पग उठाता रहा है जो कि इस प्रकार है :—

(1) जहां कहीं हैंडलिंग तथा ट्रांसपोर्ट ठेकेदार डेमेरज/स्थान शुल्क देने के लिए उत्तरदायी होते हैं वहां उन से यह राशि वसूल की जाती है।

(2) विभागीय श्रमिकों के मामले में जहां कहीं आवश्यक होता है, स्टाफ की जिम्मेदारी निर्धारित की जाती है।

(3) रेलवे से वैगनों में माल लादने और उतारने के लिए पर्याप्त सुविधाएं मुहैय्या करने के लिए कहा जाता है ।

(4) जहां कहीं यह देखा जाता है कि वैगन अथवा माल का रोकना भारतीय खाद्य निगम के नियंत्रण के बाहर है अथवा रेलवे द्वारा माल लादने तथा उतारने के लिए प्रदान की गई सुविधाएं अपर्याप्त होने के कारण वैगनों को रोकना पड़ा है, वहां रेलवे से वसूल की गई राशि को लौटाने के लिए भी पत्र व्यवहार किया जाता है ।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम की भण्डारण क्षमता में उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि की जा रही है । छठी योजनावधि के दौरान, भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा लगभग 25 लाख मीटरी टन की अतिरिक्त क्षमता बनवाए जाने की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

गुजरात के सूरत टेलीफोन मंडल के टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में "अपने टेलीफोन स्वयं खरीदो" टेलीफोन के लिए आवेदन पत्र

2778. श्री छोटू भाई वासवा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के सूरत टेलीफोन मंडल में बारडोली, मदनी, पालोड, बेयरा तथा सोनगढ़ टेलीफोन केन्द्रों से "अपने टेलीफोन स्वयं खरीदें" तथा अन्य वर्गों के टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए 1977 से 1980 के दौरान कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए;

(ख) उपरोक्त मांग के विरुद्ध अब तक कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए गए हैं; और

(ग) शेष कनैक्शन कब तक उपलब्ध करा दिए जाएंगे और टेलीफोन कनेक्शन शीघ्रता से उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) तथा (ख). विवरण संलग्न है । पालोड नामक किसी स्थान में कोई एक एक्सचेंज नहीं है । अनुमान है कि प्रश्न भलोद से संबंधित है जिस के बारे में सूचना दी जा रही है ।

(ग) मौजूदा एक्सचेंज का विस्तार किया जा रहा है । आशा है कि लगभग 1981 के मध्य तक इन एक्सचेंजों की प्रतीक्षा सूची के अधिकांश आवेदनों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्रदान कर दिए जाएंगे ।

विवरण

गुजरात में सूरत तार मंडल के बारडोली, मदनी, भालोद, बेयरा तथा सोनगढ़ टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में 1977 से 1980 के दौरान टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए प्राप्त आवेदन तथा 1-2-81 तक प्रदान किए गए कनेक्शनों का विवरण ।

क्र० सं०	एक्सचेंज	1977 से 1980 के दौरान टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए प्राप्त आवेदन पत्र				1977 से 1980 के दौरान तथा जनवरी, 1981 में प्रदान किए गए टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की संख्या			
		ओवाईटी	विशेष	साधारण	कुल	ओवाईटी	विशेष	साधारण	कुल
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	बरडोली	10	23	207	240	9	18	132	159
2	मदनी	5	कुछ नहीं	25	30	3	कुछ नहीं	12	15
3	भालोद	2	2	23	27	1	1	4	6
4	बेयरा	4	5	66	75	3	5	58	66
5	सोनगढ़	8	4	41	53	6	2	19	27

गुजरात के गांवों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र

2779. श्री छीतूभाई गामित :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1977 से 1980 के दौरान गुजरात टेलीफोन सर्किल के प्रत्येक जिले में 2000 की आबादी वाले गांवों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र उपलब्ध कराने की एक योजना थी तथा उस के अन्तर्गत मंजूर किए गए तथा वास्तव में लगाए गए सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों की संख्या क्या है;

(ख) सूरत जिले में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां जनता के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि विधायकों तथा संसद् सदस्यों द्वारा सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों की स्थापना की मांग की गई तथा उन गांवों के नाम क्या हैं जिन के लिए सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों की मंजूरी दी गई है ;

(ग) उन गांवों के नाम क्या हैं जहां सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों की स्थापना कर दी गई है तथा शेष ऐसे गांवों में, जहां के लिए स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है, सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र कब तक स्थापित किए जाएंगे; और

(घ) सूरत जिले में 2000 की आबादी वाले गांव में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों की मंजूरी कब तक दी जाएगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव): (क) जी नहीं । प्रश्न के दूसरे भाग का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ख) तथा (ग). सूचना विवरण में दी गई है ।

(घ) विभाग की मौजूदा नीति के अनुसार लम्बी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के लिए 2000 की आबादी होना कोई मानदंड नहीं है और इस तथ्य को देखते हुए समय बताना संभव नहीं है ।

विवरण

सूरत जिले के उन स्थानों का नाम जहां लम्बी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने की मांग प्राप्त हुई और जिन्हें मंजूर तथा संस्थापित कर दिया गया है ।

प्राप्त मांग	मंजूर तथा संस्थापित किए गए लम्बी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन	कैफियत
1	2	3
बेदकुवा	बेदकुवा	
भडभूजना	भडभूजना	
बोधान	बोधान	
आरथन	आरथन	
हाथूरन	हाथूरन	
कापूरा	कापूरा	
मूहूवारिया	मूहूवारिया	
मोर	मोर	
मोटा	मोटा	
नानी-नरोली	नानी-नरोली	
उमबा	उमबा	
ऊंचमाला	ऊंचमाला	
वारिया	वारिया	
वाव	वाव	
पाती	पाती	
मोटा-वरंछा	मोटा-वरंछा	
दोलवाना	दोलवाना	
फुलपाड़ा	फुलपाड़ा	
पिंजारत	पिजारत	
नोगामा	नोगामा	
दाभेल	दामेल	
कोस	कोस	
नगामा	नगामा	

आरोग्य ..
गटोली ..
मोतिचेर..
पाटल ..

विभाग की मौजूदा नीति में निर्धारित मानदण्ड पूरा न करने के कारण इन स्थानों पर टेलीफोन सुविधा प्रदान करने का औचित्य नहीं है। इन गांवों को किराया और गारण्टी के आधार पर टेलीफोन सुविधा प्रदान की जा सकती है बशर्ते कि प्रत्येक मामले में अलग-अलग कोई इच्छुक पार्टी विभाग को होने वाली क्षति की पूर्ति करने को तैयार हो।

किसानों के आवास के लिए वित्तीय स्रोत

2780. **श्री छोटूभाई गामित :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उन किसानों के बारे में जिनके पास अपनी आवास समस्या हल करने के लिए कोई वित्तीय स्रोत नहीं हैं, आंकड़े एकत्र किये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे किसानों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) उनकी आवास समस्या हल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें उन परिवारों के बारे में सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों से एकत्र किये गये, राज्यवार आंकड़े हैं जिन्हें ग्रामीण भूमिहीन मजदूरों फ़ार्म मजदूरों सहित, दस्तकारों, मछियारों इत्यादि की मकान निर्माण के लिए मकान की जगह व सहायता की व्यवस्था के लिए राज्य क्षेत्र प्लान योजना के अधीन सहायता की आवश्यकता है।

(ग) आवास, राज्य का विषय होने के कारण इस क्षेत्र का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारों का होता है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1980—85) के अन्तर्गत न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम में प्रश्न के भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर में बताई गई यह योजना शामिल है जिसका पूंजीगत परिव्यय 353.5 करोड़ रुपये हैं।

आवास के मामले में भारत सरकार की गतिविधियां अधिकतर राज्य सरकारों और अन्य आवास अभिकरणों को उनकी आवास योजनाओं और ग्रामीण आवास के प्रावधान के लिए ऋण उपलब्ध कराने तक सीमित है जिसे कि आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम (हुडको), सामान्य बीमा निगम (जी० आई० सी०) तथा जीवन बीमा निगम (एल० आई० सी०) के माध्यम से दिया जाता है। छठी पचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान हुडको के 600 करोड़ रुपये के ऋण में से 90 करोड़ रुपये ग्रामीण आवास के लिए उद्दिष्ट किये गये हैं। सामान्य बीमा निगम का वार्षिक ऋणों का वर्तमान स्तर जो कि अलग से ग्रामीण आवास तथा आर्थिक दृष्टि से अभजोर वर्ग के लिए, 18 करोड़ रुपये है जब कि जीवन बीमा निगम के 44 करोड़ रूपये के वार्षिक ऋणों में से 10 करोड़ रुपये अलग से ग्रामीण आवास के लिए हैं।

विवरण

राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा अनुमानित आवास स्थलों के आबंटन तथा निर्माण सहायता के लिए पात्र परिवारों की संख्या (जैसा कि 30-9-1980 तक बतलाया गया है)
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	16,00,000
2. असम	2,37,607
3. बिहार	19,58,000 (क)
4. गुजरात	4,62,333
5. हरियाणा	2,46,392
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	10,694
7. जम्मू व काश्मीर	20,120
8. कर्नाटक	10,60,852
9. केरल	1,34,889
10. मध्य प्रदेश	9,13,037
11. महाराष्ट्र	4,97,547
12. उड़ीसा	4,19,000
13. पंजाब	2,97,046
14. राजस्थान	8,54,023
15. तमिलनाडु	14,97,000 (क)
16. त्रिपुरा	42,650
17. उत्तर प्रदेश	12,40,340
18. पश्चिम बंगाल	2,82,961
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	
1. अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	8,628
2. चण्डीगढ़	90
3. दादर तथा नागर हवेली	1,035
4. दिल्ली	14,800
5. गोआ, दमण तथा दीव	1,596
6. पांडिचेरी	15,213
कुल	1,18,16,213

(क) योजना आयोग से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार।

इस योजना का कार्यान्वयन मणिपुर, मेघालय, नागालैण्ड, सिक्किम, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, लक्षद्वीप तथा मिजोरम में नहीं किया जा रहा है।

झालावाड़ के जिला मुख्यालयों के लिए माइक्रोवेव लाइन बिछाया जाना

2781. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) झालावाड़ के जिला मुख्यालय में टेलीफोन प्रणाली में सुधार करने के लिए माइक्रोवेव लाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव कब से सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) क्या जिले के भीतर सीधी टेलीफोन लाइनें स्थापित करने तथा इन्दौर, उज्जैन, कोटा, बम्बई, भोपाल जैसे प्रमुख नगरों से जिला मुख्यालयों को सीधे जोड़ने का कोई प्रस्ताव आवश्यकता के रूप में सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) झालावाड़ के लिए सूक्ष्मतरंग प्रणाली प्रदान करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । परन्तु झालावाड़-कोटा मार्ग पर 60 सर्किट क्षमता वाली यू० एच० एफ० रेडियो प्रसारण प्रणाली प्रदान करने का एक प्रस्ताव नवम्बर, 1978 से विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) झालावाड़ से जयपुर, कोटा, भयानी मंडी, रामगंज मंडी, अक्लेरा, खानपुर, झालरापटन तथा जिले के अनेक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों में सीधी टेलीफोन लाइनें पहले ही प्रदान की जा चुकी हैं । इस समय जिले में झालावाड़ से अतिरिक्त सीधी टेलीफोन लाइनों के प्रदान करने का कोई विशेष प्रस्ताव नहीं है । झालावाड़ के जिला मुख्यालय से देश के अनेक अन्य महत्त्वपूर्ण शहरों के लिए सीधी टेलीफोन लाइनें प्रदान करने के प्रश्न पर झालावाड़-कोटा-यू एच एफ प्रणाली, जिसे 1984-85 के संस्थापन कार्यक्रम में अस्थायी तौर पर शामिल किया गया है, के पूरा होने के पश्चात् विचार किया जाएगा ।

(ग) अभी तक इसका कोई ब्यौरा तैयार नहीं किया गया है ।

Benefits to Sugar Factories under revised Incentive Projects

2782. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRI CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar factories to be benefited under the revised incentives for new sugar factories and expansion projects established at high cost to make them economically viable units; and

(b) the time by which Government will work out the eligibility of each factory under the revised scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Government have so far received applications for claiming incentives under the revised schemes from 60 new sugar factories already established and 35 expansion projects completed by existing sugar factores. In accordance with the guidelines issued indicating the parameters which could qualify such factories for incentives, new factories, having f.o.r. cost of plant and machinery above Rs. 200 lakhs and for expansion cases additional production as a result of completion of expansion over the average of the preceding three years' production would be eligible for grant of incentives. The claims are under scrutiny and eligible cases will qualify for such incentives.

(b) Government has already taken up the work of assessing the eligibility of each claimant factory on priority basis. Factories for this purpose are

required to submit important and considerable volume of data. The claims are finalised after scrutiny of such data. Efforts are being made to settle all these claims in as short a time as possible but it is not feasible to indicate a definite deadline at this juncture.

Development of Chilika Lake, Orissa

2783. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chilika Lake of Orissa is sitting up very fast;

(b) whether Government have received any plan estimates for the development of Chilika lake from Orissa Government;

(c) if so, the steps taken so far to save the lake; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir. It is not silting up very fast.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). In view of a decision taken at a meeting in the Planning Commission, and Expert Committee was constituted. Their report has just been received. In the light of the recommendations of the Committee, the proposal has to be reformulated.

Demands of Telegraph Employees of Katihar, Bihar

2784. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether telegraph employees of Katihar, Bihar had decided to go on hunger strike from 24th January, 1981 in front of the office of the SDCT, Katihar, in support of their demands;

(b) if so, list of the demands submitted by Katihar branch of the AITEE L/S and Group 'D'; and

(c) Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes Sir, However, the employees had decided to go on hunger strike on 27th January, 1981 and not on 24th January, 1981 as indicated in the question.

(b) and (c). There were 6 demands pertaining to Telecommunication wing of the Department and necessary action on these demands has already been taken by General Manager, Telecommunications, Patna, except for the employment of the dependents of two deceased employees—action in respect of which is being taken up.

Dum Dum Airport as a Source of Insect Pests

2785. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study by the Zoological Survey of India in Calcutta has revealed that Dum Dum Airport is a source of insect pests;

(b) whether one of the insects has proved tremendously harmful and damaging to the paddy crop along the Eastern belt of India; and

(c) if so, what remedial measures have been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Dum Dum Airport, Calcutta has been provided with numerous high intensity light-sources of different colours which attract various types of phototropic insects. The Zoological Survey of India are conducting study on phototropic behaviour of insects attracted by flights in the night at Cal-

cutta Airport. Among such insects are a couple of well known pests of paddy in West Bengal and other States.

(c) Does not arise.

Utilization of Foodgrains and Cash Component under National Rural Employment Programme

2786. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of foodgrains (statewise) utilised in 1980-81 under the renamed National Rural Employment Programme;

(b) the States that have not been implementing this programme;

(c) the amount, out of Rs. 70 crores provided as cash components mainly for durable assets has been utilised by the States, along with the names of States and the amounts thus utilised by each State;

(d) whether complaints have been received by the Centre that this scheme has been utilised for building up the ruling party's strength in rural areas in West Bengal, Kerala and Tamil Nadu; and

(e) if so, the action taken on such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) has come into operation only in October, 1980 replacing the Food for Work Programme (FWP). Reports now received indicate utilisation jointly under FWP/NREP. Utilisation figures, reported so far during 1980-81, are given in the attached statement.

(b) All States/UTs except the Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu, Lakshadeep and Delhi are implementing the programme.

(c) An amount of Rs. 57.30 crores has so far been released to the States out of Rs. 70 crores for materials to be utilised for making the assets created durable. The amount actually utilised will be known through the monthly progress reports to be received now.

(d) and (c). One of the complaints received from West Bengal relates to the utilisation of foodgrains made available under the scheme for building up of the ruling party's strength. Also, one complaint of this type has been received from Tamil Nadu. Both the State Governments have been requested to make enquiry and report action taken. No such complaint has been received from Kerala.

Statement

Statement showing the quantities of Foodgrains utilised under Food for Work Programme/National Rural Employment Programme during 1980-81

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Quantity utilised	Period to which it relates
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,20,021.00	January '81
2.	Assam	925.20	December '80

1	2	3	4
3	Bihar	1,20,831.37	August '80
4	Gujarat	17,117.00	August '80
5	Haryana	25,013.03	November '80
6	Himachal Pradesh	10,471.78	July '80
7	Jammu & Kashmir	7,484.22	September '80
8	Karnataka	19,949.24	May '80
9	Kerala	13,575.78	September '80
10	Madhya Pradesh	1,47,087.00	August '80
	Maharashtra	86,703.00	November '80
	Manipur	..	..
13	Meghalaya	..	..
14	Nagaland	3,901.46	December '80
15	Orissa	1,14695.23	December '80
16	Punjab	4,720.47	January '81
17	Rajasthan	1,88,830.00	October '80
18	Sikkim	78.77	October '80
19	Tamil Nadu	38,413.23	December '80
20	Tripura	8,465.00	December '80
21	Uttar Pradesh	2,33,105.08	November '80
22	West Bengal	73,811.00	December '80
23	A & N Island	1,739.99	October '80
24	Arunachal Pradesh	101.69	October '80
25	Chandigarh	..	..
26	Mizoram	80.00	December '80
27	Pondicherry	591.42	August '80
	Total	12,37,711.96	

D.D.A. Workers' Union

2787. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether D.D.A. workers' Union is a registered and recognised Union;

(b) whether the Union has issued five separate printed handbills alleging serious charges of corruption nepotism, favouritism etc.; and

(c) if so, details thereabout and Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A few handbills circulated by the Union have come to the notice of the Delhi Development Authority.

(c) Details of the points raised by the Union in the handbills which have come to DDA's notice and DDA's comments thereon are given in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Points Raised by the D.D.A. Workers' Union	Comments of the managment
(a) That not only the officers are being taken on deputation but also lower functionaries are being taken as such, like stenographers, UDCs and Drivers.	
(b) That repatriation orders of deputationists have been cancelled and the individuals sanctioned leave for 4 months and subsequently absorbed in the DDA.	
(c) That officers brought on deputation are sent abroad for higher training. The benefit of such training does not flow to the DDA as these officers go back to their parent departments, on completion of their term of deputation.	
(d) That officers of Accounts Departments draw T.A. irregularly.	The objections raised are generally frivolous and vague. No specific instances have been given. While taking officers on deputation or in sponsoring cases for training abroad, due care is taken that public interest is fully served. Specific cases of irregularity have always been looked into and the same will be the practice in future.
(e) That fixed conveyance allowance is being allowed to officers without going into its propriety.	
(f) That Staff Car/Jeeps are being mis-used.	
(g) That senior officers do not participate in the condolence meetings held on the demise of class IV employees.	
(h) That no action is taken against the officers, who abuse and beat class IV employees.	
(i) That irregular appointment of employees on contract basis in the scale of Rs. 1100-1600 have been resorted to.	

1	2
(j) That officers are debarred from promotion after imposition of penalty on conclusion of departmental proceedings against them.	
(k) That employees of the DDA have been implicated in false cases in the Court of law by the Police.	
(l) That employees are kept under suspension indefinitely.	
(m) That payment of House Rent Allowance @25% is not being paid to the Workers in the Slum Wing at Seemapuri and Seelampuri colonies.	In so far as the employees of the DDA are concerned, all of them are being allowed House Rent Allowance uniformly @25% and no discrimination, whatsoever is being made on this account.
(n) That dependents of S/Shri late Raja Ram, Beldar and Late Ram Kishan, Mali, who died while in service of the DDA, have not been provided employment on compassionate grounds and that they have not been released payment from Benevolent Fund.	In accordance with the policy approved by the Government, widows of the two deceased employees have been provided employment on compassionate grounds. The payment from the Benevolent Fund has also been sanctioned in each case according to the scheme approved by the Authority.
(o) That deputationists who had earlier served the DDA on deputation are being taken again.	The DDA came into being towards the end of 1960. Because of its origin in the recent past, the organisation has not built up sound cadre of its officers in the various branches both on technical and non-technical side. Therefore, the officers with rich experience and background in their respective fields are drawn from the recognised All India Services, State Civil Services and Engineering Services in Public interest.
(p) That officers due to retire are taken on deputation in DDA and are subsequently re-employed.	
(q) That deputationists are being retained in the DDA beyond stipulated period of 4 years and allowed odd duty allowance in lieu of deputation allowance to circumvent the provision of the rules.	
(r) That discriminatory policy is being adopted by the DDA as much as re-employment is given to the senior officers and not to subordinate staff.	Deputationists are being repatriated to their parent departments on completion of their usual terms of deputation. However, in exceptional cases, some officers have been retained beyond usual period. Similarly officers who have once served the organisation are not normally taken on deputation for the second time, unless it is so necessary in the public interest. However, it is done very sparingly. At present there are only two such cases in the whole organisation.

Embankment in Mahanadi Delta Region, Orissa

2788. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware, this year devastating flood in Mahanadi of Orissa had over-flown almost all the embankment constructed in Delta region;

(b) whether it is a fact that the existing embankment require reconstruction and rising to control the flood; and

(c) whether the Union Government have discussed this problem with the State Government and if so, the details thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Becuase of unprecedented rainfall in the upper catchment of the Mahanadi and Tel Rivers, the floods in the Mahanadi caused breaches in the embankments in Cuttack and Puri Districts of Orissa, resulting in wide spread inundation. Repairs to embankments have been taken up by the State Government.

(c) Discussions have been held with the State Government and it has been suggested that a Master Plan should be drawn up by the State Government with storage reservoirs in the tributory basins after carrying out the requisite investigations.

Commission set up to probe into Jawaharlal Nehru University

2789. SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Hindustan Times' dated 8th February, 1981 that Mr. Justice C. A. Vaidialingam has dissociated himself from the commission set up to probe into the allegations against several senior functionaries of the Jawaharlal Nehru University because of aspersions cast on his integrity and impartiality;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In April 1980, the Ministry sent a note containing, among other things, some allegations against some faculty members and officers of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, to the Jawaharlal Nehru University and requested them to give their comments on the allegations made in the note. In October, 1980 the Executive Council of the University decided to have the allegations investigated by a retired Judge; and Mr. Justice C. A. Vaidialingam, a retired Judge of the Supreme Court was appointed to conduct the investigations. Before he decided to take up the assignment, Mr. Justice Vaidialingam desired to have the consent of Dr. Ashraf, who had made the allegations. The consent was duly given by him. The One-Man Inquiry Committee comprising Mr. Justice Vaidialingam held four sittings on 18-12-80, 2-1-81, 12-1-81 and 27-1-81. Meanwhile, on 15-1-81 Dr. Ashraf had addressed a letter to Justice Vaidialingam which *inter alia* made certain allegations against the Judge bearing on the objectivity of the enquiry. At the 4th meeting held on 27th January, 1981 Mr. Justice C. A. Vaidialingam referred to Dr. Ashraf's letter of 15-1-81 and observed that the allegations against him are baseless and totally unfounded and that it was not possible for him to continue the inquiry and decided to withdraw from the same.

(c) As the Executive Council of the University decided to appoint the Inquiry Committee it is for the University to take appropriate action in the matter.

Celebration of 25 years of existence of Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi

2790. SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of

RURAL RECONSTUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 25 years has passed since the Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi was set up; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to celebrate the occasion and give some benefits to its employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi, was set up on 13th April, 1955 and has completed 25 years of its existence. Khadi Bhavan is a trading centre under the Khadi & Village Industries Commission and the Commission is thinking of celebrating the occasion and giving some mementoes to the employees of the Bhavan.

Non-lifting of onions from Lasalgaon Market, Nasik

2791. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in January, 1980, 50,000 quintals of onion bought by the NAFED and the Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation had piled up in the open yards of Lasalgaon Market, in the Nasik district of Maharashtra because the NAFED had failed to canalise the exports to Colombo and Penang and also because onion could not be transported owing to the shortage of Railway Wagons; and

(b) if so, what steps were taken to remove these bottlenecks and what were the results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Policy frame for development of Higher Education

2792. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of Policy Frame for the Development of Higher Education in India over the next 10-15 years finalised by the University Grants Commission;

(b) whether the Policy Frame has been circulated to the Universities for discussion and to take appropriate decisions and to communicate to the Commission regarding the action taken therefor;

(c) the names of the Universities from Orissa who have responded the Policy Frame and formulated the schemes for the implementation therefor;

(d) the working Group report on implementation of the Policy Frame therefor and the programmes indentified by them to bring about the necessary impact on the University system; and

(e) the measures taken by the Universities of Orissa according to the guidelines of the working Group so far?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The policy frame adopted by the Commission suggests a broad strategy for development of higher education for the next 10—15 years with special emphasis on the concept of extension, social change, equalisation of educational opportunities, removal of regional imbalance, maintenance of standards, and social relevance of courses and research.

(b) The policy frame was circulated to the Universities in March, 1978 for discussion by students and teachers.

(c) From Orissa, only Berhampur University had communicated any comments to the Commission. According to the University, while the policy frame had laudable objectives, it was an open question whether some of the suggestions in the policy were viable in the present context. The University suggested a national debate through seminars, etc. to specify the objectives and reach a consensus.

(d) The University Grants Commission had appointed th following working groups to identify programmes with regard to implementation of policy frame:

(i) Extension including optimal use of vacations.

(ii) Criteria for evaluation of colleges.

(iii) Role and Responsibility of teachers.

(iv) Regulation of admissions and facilities to be provided to enable weaker sections of society to take advantage of the facilities of higher education.

(v) Introduction of regional languages as media of instruction.

(e) Specific measures takn by Universities of Orissa will be reflected in their development programmes for the 6th Plan (1980-85) which are yet to be assessed by U. G. C.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों की संख्या

2793. **श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्यम आय वर्ग, निम्न आय वर्ग और जनता वर्ग के मकानों के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में पंजीकृत उन व्यक्तियों की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है जो अभी तक इन मकानों में आवंटन की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) उन्हें दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से कब तक मकान मिलने की संभावना है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

मध्यम आय वर्ग	51,478	व्यक्ति
निम्न आय वर्ग	70,544	,,
जनता	57,491	,,

(ख) 5 से लेकर 7 वर्षों में जो कि निधियों तथा भवन सामग्री पर निर्भर है ।

Drinking water facilities in Gujarat village

2794. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of villages in Gujarat State whics are not having drinking water facility as on 1st January, 1980;

(b) the number of villages provided drinking water facility in Gujarat State during the year 1980;

(c) whether any target has been fixed to provide drinking water facility in each village of Gujarat State; and

(d) if so, the target fixed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) 5318 problem villages were yet to be provided safe drinking water supply as on 1-4-1980. Information as on 1-1-80 is not available.

(b) 205 problem villages during the period from 1-4-1980 to 31-12-80.

(c) and (d). The target is to cover all the problem villages in the country with safe drinking water supply during the Sixth Plan period.

Root-wilt disease of coconut in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka

2795. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are aware that root-wilt cononut disease is spreading to Tamilnadu and Karnataka too;

(b) if so, the measures adopted for the further spreading of the disease; and

(c) whether Government propose to spraying on coconut trees, already started in Kerala, and found effective as a centrally sponsored scheme and extend to Tamilnadu and Karnataka before it spread to extensive areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Central Government has not received any report of the cononut root-wilt disease spreading from Kerala to Tamil Nadu or Karnataka.

(b) and (c). No request has been received from the State Governments of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka for assistance in the matter.

पंजाब से दिल्ली को भेजे जाने वाले गेहूं का गायब हो जाना

2796. **श्री दौलत राम सारण :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब से दिल्ली को भेजे जाने वाले गेहूं के रहस्यमय ढंग से गायब हो जाने के कारण दो मामलों की जांच का कार्य केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो और केन्द्रीय आसूचना विभाग को सौंप दिया गया है; यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या पंजाब स्थित भारतीय खाद्य निगम के अधिकारी तथा पंजाब सरकार की खाद्य एजेंसी के लगभग दो दर्जन अधिकारियों से इस गेहूं घोटाले के बारे में पूछ-ताछ की जा रही है ; और

(ग) क्या एक और मामले में रेल कर्मचारियों के साथ सांठ-गांठ करके रेलवे रसीद बना कर गेहूं की हेरा-फेरी की गई थी और क्या इस मामले की भी जांच की जा रही है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम के सब्जी मंडी रेलवे स्टेशन पर क ंत स्टाफ ने उस स्टेशन पर उत्तरी रेलवे के मुख्य माल बाबू को पंजाब से भेजे गये दो प्रेषणों में पाई गई कमियों के बारे में रिपोर्ट की थी । रेलवे प्राधिकारियों ने इन मामलों के बारे में रेलवे पुलिस को रिपोर्ट की थी जिन्होंने इसकी जांच करने का कार्य दिल्ली पुलिस की अपराध शाखा को सौंप दिया था । भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने पंजाब में तैनात अपने उन तीन अधिकारियों को मुअत्तल करा दिया था जो कि अपनी ड्यूटी ठीक ढंग से पूरी न करने के दोषी पाए गए थे । पुलिस ने इनमें से दो अधिकारियों को बाद में गिरफ्तार कर लिया था ।

(ख) पुलिस इन मामलों के बारे में भारतीय खाद्य निगम और मार्कफेड पंजाब के कितने अधिकारियों से पूछताछ कर रही है उनकी संख्या ज्ञात नहीं है ।

(ग) सरकार को ऐसे किसी अन्य मामले की कोई जानकारी नहीं है जिसमें रेलवे की जाली रसीद बना कर गेहूं की, की गई हेरा-फेरी के बारे में जांच की जा रही हो ।

Reduction in the Enquiry staff in District circle of telephones

2797. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to reduce the number of employees at enquiry position in all district circles;

(b) whether considering the hardship caused to the general public due to the reduction in staff, Government propose to review their decision; and

(c) if not, what is the remedy proposed by Government to give effective service to the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Change in Syllabus by State Governments

2798. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the State Governments are changing the syllabus and introducing the syllabus which is advantageous to their Political Party; and

(b) if so, state the names of these States?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Education, although it is now in the Concurrent List, is still primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The scheme of studies at the school level is framed by the Boards of Secondary Education/State Governments for their respective territories according to their local needs. The decisions regarding preparation and prescription/recommendation of school textbooks are also taken by the States themselves.

Renewal of Licence of Hindustan Lever

2799. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Licence No. FPO-ZB-1386 issued in favour of Hindustan Lever which is a subsidiary of Uni Lever, U.K. has been renewed from year to year at the request of the company;

(b) if not, the year for which it was last renewed; and

(c) whether treasury Challan No. 7 for Rs. 790, treasury Challan No. 70 for Rs. 1,000 being the renewal fees for dehydration, canning etc., under the aforesaid licence was filed by the Company in favour of Government for the years 1973 and 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. The firm had also remitted further sums of Rs. 210 and Rs. 500 as balance licence fees for the years 1973 and 1974 respectively, as prescribed for factories under Large Scale categories.

Telecommunication Vs Cross Bar System

2800. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to use cross bar system further to augment the facility of telecommunication; and

(b) from which country it is to be imported and details of the terms and conditions; and

(c) cost for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (c). Crossbar system is being indigenously manufactured and hence this system is to be continued to be used for augmentation of telephone switching capacity. Because of inadequate indigenous production of telephone switching equipment, shortfall is to be met through imports, part of which is to be of Crossbar type. Orders have so far been placed on firms in Japan for 1.34 lakhs lines of such equipment at a cost of Rs. 21.7 crores F.O.B. under usual terms and conditions based on global tenders.

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12 hrs.

RE. CALLING ATTENTION ETC.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record without my permission. I will listen to you one by one. If there is anything, I will listen.

श्री देवी लाल (सोनीपत) : मामला इतना इम्पोर्टेंट है, हरियाणा में सरपंच की मौत . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुनिए । आप मेरी मजबूरी को समझ लीजिये यह स्टेट का सवाल है ।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No. No question. Not allowed.

श्री देवी लाल : **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज उनकी एसेम्बली है । यह स्टेट सबजैक्ट है । मैं नहीं कर सकता, मेरी मजबूरी है, कानून मुझे इजाजत नहीं देते हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे उस बात का पता नहीं है . . . .

Not allowed. Nothing will go on record.

(व्यवधान)**

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

विधान को मैं नहीं तोड़ सकता । कानून को मैं नहीं तोड़ सकता ।

There is no question. Nothing. Not allowed. I have over-ruled. This is not the way to raise it. That is all right. Nothing doing here. Nothing is going on record. *(Interruptions)***

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चैल) : मेरा एक एडजॉर्नमेंट मोशन है . . .

MR. SPEAKER: No adjournment motion. I have disallowed it. I have over-ruled. Nothing is going on record without my permission.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Over-ruled.

Nothing is going on record without my permission.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: No; not allowed. Mr. Paswan.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पढ़ कर आइए । आप मेरी मदद कीजिए कानून चलाने में व्यवस्था में । आप ठीक ढंग से पढ़ कर आइए और बोलिए – बजट आ रहा है ।

(व्यवधान)

**Not recorded.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इसको उठाने वाले ढंग से उठाइए । मैंने पहले भी एलाउ किया है । फिर एलाऊ करूंगा, लेकिन ठीक ढंग से ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : (हाजीपुर)

अध्यक्ष जी आप इसको गम्भीरतापूर्वक लीजिए —हरियाणा वाले मामले को . . .

MR. SPEAKER: No. I told you this is a State subject. The House is in session there.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why should you interfere in it? I am dealing with it.

श्री अटल बिहारी (वाजपेयी : नई दिल्ली) अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपसे सफाई चाहता हूं । आप हमें रास्ता दिखाइए । अगर मेरा कोई राजनीतिक समर्थक इसलिए मारा जाता है कि वह मेरा समर्थन है . .

MR. SPEAKER: There is murder, whether it is *Rajnitik* or illegal. You cannot take any human life.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर मर्डर राजनीतिक होता है . . .

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot take any human life. General discussion is coming up. Murder is murder.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No; not allowed. You cannot insinuate. Nothing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am bound by the rules. I cannot allow it. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No; not allowed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Last time you permitted me and you said you would ask the Government to make a statement in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: I allowed you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You said that something was going on.

MR. SPEAKER: That is up to the Government. I cannot force them. Even now you can again raise it in the budget discussion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: No question of adjournment motion. That is not something very important. Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: I have not admitted it. I have made that clear. Not allowed. Nothing is going on record.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will you allow a Calling Attention?

MR. SPEAKER: You can speak on it on the General Budget.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): I do not think the Bangalore matter could be a subject for the general budget.

MR. SPEAKER: You can give a Calling Attention Motion. I allowed it once. We can see if once again it can be allowed, and we can discuss it once again.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: After that one month has passed.

MR. SPEAKER: Time will pass on. Time is bound to pass. I cannot do anything. You can again try.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Did I understand you to say it is not an important matter?

MR. SPEAKER: I did not say so. That is why I allowed it. I allowed it twice.

**Not recorded.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: No, once.

MR. SPEAKER: I allowed it as a Calling Attention.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: After that they tried to break the strike.

MR. SPEAKER: I once allowed a Calling Attention and again a statement by you.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Nothing is going on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record without my permission. I am not allowing it.

(*Interruptions*)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुनिये ..

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have always listened to you.

(*Interruptions*)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस को ठीक ढंग से उठाइए, ऐसे किस तरह से एलाउ कर दूं ।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You say I may give a notice under rule 377. Give me a Calling Attention.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already given a Calling Attention.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The matter is far too serious... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed Mr. George Fernandes. Nothing is going on record without my permission.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: There are certain ways to run the House.

(*Interruptions*)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय :

I am not carrying any brief for anybody. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Under the rules you can come and I can allow. But not like this. It cannot be discussed like this.

Nothing is going on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In what way should we raise it?

MR. SPEAKER: There are rules. Here is the Rules Book.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You have not been kind enough to give me permission...

MR. SPEAKER: My God. If I have not given permission, nobody will give you permission. On which matter have I not given permission?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The Bangalore strike.

MR. SPEAKER: If I state the facts, I allowed a Call Attention motion on this. I allowed you under that. But this is a continuous matter. I cannot allow it daily in the House. You cannot monopolise it...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: When I am on my legs you sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am doing what I think proper and I am guided by the rules, not by Mr. Niren Ghosh.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I agree that we have had discussion on this. But this is a serious matter...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दे दें, तो देखेंगे ।

**Not recorded.

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डीस : आप कालिंग अटेंशन ही हमारा मान लीजिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot promise anything. I will look into it.

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डीस : मैं अभी नहीं कह रहा हूं । आप को जब लेना है, तब लीजिए ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Allow some motion on that.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कब ओबजेक्ट किया है ।

I have not said I have rejected it.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): Sir, it is an explosive development...

MR. SPEAKER: I know it, I can gauge things properly.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Stephen, you will have no constituency because you cannot contest in Kerala. Delhi rejected you, Karnataka elected you... (*Interruptions*). You have no constituency, Mr. Stephen. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: You have got Call Attention for today, you have got another for tomorrow. You have got everything important. (*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Without my permission it shall not go on record—what he is saying. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): You have had your say. Please sit down.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been repeatedly giving Calling Attention notices on Vaidyalingam Committee Report. You know that the son of a former Prime Minister and the wife of a former Prime Minister...

MR. SPEAKER: In the Business Advisory Committee we will discuss. (*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. (*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed you. What are you doing? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN (Kanpur): There are limits to ignorance.

Mr. Fernandes does not know that this has been brought out...

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Mr. Fernandes does not know this is brought out by...

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Nothing. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: I will give notice of a privilege motion, he is trying to mislead the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the motion come. Nothing is going on record. (*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record without my permission. (*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. (*Interruptions*)**

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Budget discussion has yet to begin and the Finance Minister has yet to announce any change in the levies. But the Information and Broadcasting Minister...

MR. SPEAKER: I have got it. I am ascertaining the facts, and then I will let you know. (*Interruptions*)

** Not recorded.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Any way, let me tell you and tell this House also what it is. The Information and Broadcasting Minister has made a statement about the newsprint levy outside the House.

MR. SPEAKER: No, Well I have already taken notice of it.
(*Interruptions*).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You talked about Ordinance. Did they listen to you? Did they care for your views?

MR. SPEAKER: I have to ask for the facts. I have to go by facts. (*Interruptions*). I will give my ruling later on.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: After the Budget discussion started?

MR. SPEAKER: No, tomorrow we will do it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: So you have kept my privilege motion pending?

MR. SPEAKER: I am asking for certain facts.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That means it is pending.

MR. SPEAKER: It is under consideration. I have not rejected it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नई दिल्ली अध्यक्ष महोदय, रेल मंत्री ने सदन में उस रोज जो भाषण दिया उसके अनुसार बढ़े हुए किराये ....

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I am trying to find out.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी यह गलत किया है । यह सदन की अवहेलना की जा रही है । रेलवे बोर्ड इस तरह से सदन के बाहर एलान करे और सदन की अवमानना करे...

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I am asking for comments from the Railway Minister.

अगर आपने यह नहीं बताया होता तो मैं कैसे पूछता । जब आपने यह कहा..

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तो दोनों को मौका दीजिए .. (व्यवधान) ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह देखिए .. (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का मैंने अलाऊ किया है । आप दो दफा नहीं बोलेंगे । आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : आपने 377 अलाऊ किया है ।
(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Paswan, please sit down; I have not allowed. Nothing is going on record.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: ** (*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: If you say anything more, I will expunge it. I have already allowed you. Why do you want to take the time of the House? I will get angry.
(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN:**

MR. SPEAKER: No; not allowed.

** Not recorded.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Under Direction 2, we have the House business arranged every day. During the last week, we have been consistently assured of a discussion on Bearer Bonds. I find, it has been taken. There must be some explanation for it.

MR. SPEAKER: That will come in the Business Advisory Committee.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Maybe, Bearer Bonds are being given up. I do not know.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down; don't worry. They will come.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): I came yesterday night from Bangalore. The situation in Bangalore is very critical. If steps are not immediately taken, I am quite sure, the worst situation will arise in Bangalore. There is the communal stance; the stance of different languages... (*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसे मैं कर रहा हूं।

We will discuss it. Shri S. B. Chavan.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: (Mangalore): The Minister should make a statement. We have already taken up a Calling Attention. They want to create chaos in the State Government. (*Interruptions*)

That is why I am submitting.....

(*Interruptions*)

It is a creation... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

SHRI DEVI LAL: **

(*Intrruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record without my permission.

**Not recorded.

12.19 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SUPPRESSION OF IMMORAL TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND GIRLS (DELHI) AMDT. RULES, 1980 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY REASONS FOR NOT LAYING IN TIME ANNUAL REPORTS ETC. OF REGIONAL ENGINEERING COLLEGES FOR 1979-80 AND ANTIQUTIES AND ART TREASURES (AMDT.) RULES, 1981.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls (Delhi) (Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 42 (SIT)/79-DSW-ICW in Delhi Gazette dated the 4th November, 1980 under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-2023/81.]

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of the Regional Engineering Colleges for the year 1979-80 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [*Placed in Library See.* No. LT-2024/81.]

(4) A copy of the Antiquities and Art Treasures (Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 56 (E), in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 1981 under sub-section (3) of section 31 of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2025/81.]

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF CENTRAL BOARD FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF WATER POLLUTION FOR 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution together with Audit Report thereon, for the year 1979-80, under sub-section (6) of section 40 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2026/81.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955 AND NOTIFICATION UNDER SUGAR UNDERTAKINGS (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) ACT, 1978.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) GSR 39(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 1981 making certain amendment to Notification No. GSR 627(E) dated the 16th November, 1979.

(ii) GSR 58(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th February, 1981 rescinding Notification No. GSR 865(E) dated the 2nd November, 1976.

(iii) The Fertiliser (Movement Control) Amendment Order 1981, published in Notification No. GSR 71(E), in Gazette of India dated the 18th February, 1981.

(iv) The Fertiliser (Control) Amendment Order, 1981, published in Notification No. GSR 72(E), in Gazette of India dated the 18th February, 1981.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2027/81]

(2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 7(E), (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1981 containing corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 218(E), dated the 28th March, 1980, under section 21 of the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2028/81].

ANNUAL REPORTS AND REVIEWS OF SAHITYA AKADAMI, NEW DELHI, 1978-79, DELHI PUBLIC LIBRARY, DELHI, 1979-80, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC COOPERATION AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT, NEW DELHI, 1979-80 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY AND REASONS FOR NOT LAYING IN TIME AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF CENTRE FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES AND TRAINING, NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2029|81].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Public Library, Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Delhi Public Library, Delhi for the year 1979-80.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2030/81].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (3) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2031/81].

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Audited Accounts of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi; for the year 1979-80 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2032/81].

SUGAR (PRICE DETERMINATION FOR 1980-81 PRODUCTION) (2ND AMDT.) ORDER, 1981.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Sugar (Price Determination for 1980-81 Production) (Second Amendment) Order, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 78(E), in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 1981 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2033/81].

INCOME-TAX (4TH AMDT.) RULES, 1981, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS, ACT, 1962 AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Income-tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 139(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 1981, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2034/81].

(2) A copy of Notification No. GSR 82(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 1981, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 342-Customs dated the 2nd August, 1976 so as to delete Greece from the list of countries which are eligible for tariff preference, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2035/81].

(3) A copy of Notification No. GSR 231 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum containing clarification that refinery gas is exempt from the whole of excise duty when used as fuel or as raw material for the production of refinery products, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2036/81].

STATEMENT RE: TEXTILE POLICY

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) on Textile Policy. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2037/81].

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Pramila Dandavate.

SHRI DEVI LAL: ** (*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record without my permission. Shrimati Pramila Dandavate is in possession of the floor. The lady member is in possession of the floor.

**Not recorded.

12.21 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED EXPLOSION OF AMMUNITION AT AGRA

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य) स्पीकर साहब, पहले मेरा एक सवाल है। अभी 12 बज कर 5 मिनट पर हम को यह जवाब दिया गया है। फिर हम जवाब को कब पढ़ेंगे? यह सारी गड़बड़ी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इण्टेलिजेंट हैं। सवाल करिये।

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Reported explosion in Agra pointing a country-wide racket in stealing of sophisticated arms and suspicion of a network of ammunition thieves operating with the help of connections in Army depots."

SHRI DEVI LAL (Sonepat)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

श्री देवी लाल : मैं वाक आउट करता हूं।

Shri Devi Lal then left the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Mr. Speaker, Sir. On 24th February, 1981, an explosion occurred at the premises of Agra Bartan Bhandar, a firm dealing in utensils in Agra. As a result of this explosion two persons are reported to have been killed and four others injured. On getting information about the occurrence, the district authorities visited the spot in order to ascertain the facts of the case and to start investigations into the matter. During investigation, it came to light that there were heaps containing cartridge cases and metal scraps within the premises where the accident had occurred. During investigation, the local police have arrested 9 persons, out of whom three are the owners of the firm and six others their employees. Action has also been taken to detain the three owners under the National Security Act. The District Magistrate, Agra also deputed the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Agra to conduct a Magisterial Inquiry into the entire accident. Since an explosion had occurred, it was necessary to ascertain whether there were any live or exploded ammunition within the premises. The area was therefore cordoned off and sealed. At the same time, the district authorities requested the Army authorities through the State Government to depute a team of ammunition experts to survey the premises and categorise the various materials lying there.

On the basis of a request made to the Station Commander, Agra by the District authorities, a technical team of ammunition experts was despatched by the authorities of the Army Central Command to assist the civil administration in this task. The team of experts reached Agra and examined the heaps lying at the premises of Agra Bartan Bhandar, in close cooperation with the local police and district authorities.

After examining the heap, the ammunition technical experts have reported that among other things the following kinds of materials were found at the premises:

(a) 87 pieces which were parts of fired projectiles of 84 mm. Carl Gustav target practice ammunition free from explosives

(b) Two pieces which formed parts of fired projectiles of 84 mm Carl Gustav High Explosive Anti Tank Ammunition, suspected to be blind (i.e. fired but unexploded) containing unconsumed explosive.

**Not. recorded.

(c) One piece of empty shell body (aluminium alloy) of 84 mm Carl Gustav Illuminating Ammunition.

(d) 14 bags containing iron and aluminium scrap consisting of the following.

(i) Base Plugs of Grenade No. 36 M. Hand.

(ii) Fin assemblies of Docket Propelled Gun—7 Ammunition.

(iii) Tail units of projectiles.

(iv) Components of Fuzes.

(e) 14 empty Cartridge Cases of Non-Army origin.

The Army Technical Team also surveyed the ammunition said to have been recovered from another place which is said to be connected with the owners of Agra Bartan Bhandar and kept at Kotwali, in Agra City and found the following:

(a) 5 bags of small Arms cartridge Cases consisting of 7.62 mm, 9 mm and 50 Spotter Tracers approximately weighing 341 Kgs.

(b) 5 rounds of 7.62 mm. ammunition of which 3 bore the markings of POF (68) and the remaining of OFV (71).

It may be mentioned in this connection that after use Small Arms Cartridge Cases are offered to the DGOF for utilisation of brass. In case they are not required by the Factories they are also sold to National Small Scale Industries Corporation since 1973. Subsequently since October 1979, disposal of crushed Small Arms Cartidge Cases is also being done by sale through public auction by the Army Depots. Scrap material is also sold through public auction. Those who deal in metal scraps and manufacturers of utensils often purchase such materials for the use of its metallic contents.

When the firing exercises take place some people living in the surrounding areas often hide themselves in the vicinity of the ranges risking their own lives. Immediately after the firing is over they collect the metal pieces scattered in the area with a view to selling them later.

At times they take away the shells which are fired. but remain unexploded. Such shells can explode when tinkered with subsequently, causing damage and injuries to persons who are nearby or who tinker with the shells. Some times it is found that the exploded parts have some unexploded material which can explode afterwards when tinkered with.

It may also be mentioned in this connection that the local people indulged in these practices with risk to their own lives in spite of warnings given and widely publicised.

The Ordnance factories and Depots have tight security arrangements to guard building-materials and stores. Further, physical verification of the persons moving out of the factories are also done to prevent theft or pilferage.

There are no reports to show that thefts of ammunition have taken place either from the ammunition depots or the Ordnance Factories. In the Defence Services, there are sufficient precautionary measures and instructions about the safe custody of ammunition which are adequate against any possible act of sabotage, pilferage and stealing.

It has not so far become clear from the investigations as to how the owners of Agra Bartan Bhandar came in possession of the materials found with them, that is to say whether they purchased them from persons who had purchased the same in auction or from those who had collected them from the Firing Ranges or had come in possession of them by any other means. This aspect will become clear by the time the investigation is completed.

In view of these facts, I would submit that it would not be correct to hold that the reported explosion at Agra leads to a disclosure of a country-wide racket in sophisticated arms or to a suspicion of a network of ammunition thieves operating with the help or con-

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

tacts with Army Depots or Ordnance Factories.

12.28 बजे

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक तो यह जवाब हमको अभी थोड़ा कुछ मिनट पहले मिला है । लेकिन जवाब पढ़ कर ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे इंडियन ऐक्सप्रैस की रिपोर्ट में आया है कि कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जिनके पुल की वजह से यह सारा मामला हश-अप करने की कोशिश हो रही है । जो सवाल पूछा गया है और जो जवाब बताया गया है, जो ऐम्युनिशन डैकोइट्स के पास से रिकवर किए गए हैं उन पर आर्मी की मारकिंग है । उसके बारे में हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ नहीं बताया । आज यह सवाल इतने महत्व का है, देश की सेक्योरिटी का, कि यह सवाल केवल रूलिंग पार्टी का ही नहीं बल्कि हम सब का और पूरे देश का है, इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि इस सवाल के ऊपर ज्यादा गहराई में जाना चाहिए ।

मैं कुछ सवाल पूछना चाहती हूं मिनिस्टर साहब से कि जो रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि इसमें कुछ पोलिटीशियन्स, बिजनेसमैन और आर्मीमैन का इन्वाल्वमेंट है, उसके बारे में कुछ घुस कर के खोज हो रही है क्या ? इतना ही नहीं क्योंकि अगर प्रैशराइज नहीं करते तो आगरा के डी0 पस0 पी0 रेंज ने जो कहा कि हम यह सारा मामला सी0 बी0 आई0 को देना चाहते हैं, इसी से मालूम होता है कि उनके ऊपर प्रैशर आ रहा है । इंडिपेंडेंट इनक्वायरी हो । लेकिन सी0 बी0 आई0 इनक्वायरी के बारे में आपने अपने जवाब में कुछ नहीं कहा । मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि इस बारे में एक इंडिपेंडेंट एनक्वायरी कराने के लिए क्या सरकार इस सारे मामले को सी बी आई के सुपुर्द करने के लिए तैयार है । मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में इस विषय में कुछ नहीं कहा है ।

कई लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है । जिस बिल्डिंग में यह घटना हुई, उसके ओनर ने कहा है कि हम यह स्क्रैप खरीद कर लाए हैं । दूसरी तरफ़ आर्मी आफ़िसर्ज ने कहा है कि बम वगैरह स्क्रैप में नहीं बेचे जाते हैं । अख़बार में यह भी कहा गया है कि कार्टरिज रीफ़िल कर के बेचे जाते हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि यह काम कितने सालों से चल रहा है । कितने ही सालों से डेकायट्स से आर्म्स और एम्युनिशन रिकवर किये जाते रहे हैं । सरकार ने इस बारे में आज तक क्या किया है ? जब तक यह एक्सप्लोज़न नहीं हुआ, तब तक इस सम्बन्ध में कोई इनवेस्टीगेशन नहीं किया गया ।

मुझे लगता है कि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है । सिर्फ़ यह कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा कि आर्मी आफ़िसर्ज कोई ग़लत काम नहीं करते हैं और इसमें उनका इनवाल्वमेंट नहीं है । इस बारे में ज्यादा गहराई से खोज होनी चाहिए । अगर हमारी आर्मी के कई लोग इस प्रकार का ग़लत काम करते हों और डैकायटस के साथ—इस रैकेट के साथ— उनका सम्बन्ध हो, तो यह एक बहुत दुख की बात है और देश के लिए बहुत ही ख़तरनाक बात है । जहां तक पुलिस डिपार्टमेंट का सम्बन्ध है, लोगों को पता है कि पुलिस द्वारा उन को सुरक्षा नहीं होती है । अभी तक हम समझते हैं कि हमारी आर्मी के लोग, डिफेंस के लोग, जो देश की रक्षा करने वाले लोग हैं, अच्छे हैं ईमानदार हैं और वे इस प्रकार का ग़लत काम नहीं करतेहोंगे । इस एक्सप्लोज़न की वजह से अख़बारों के ज़रिए कुछ बातें जनता के सामने आई हैं । मैं समझती हूं कि हमें इंडियन एक्सप्रैस क

रिपोर्टर को धन्यवाद देना चाहिए । यह प्रैस का काम है कि अगर कहीं इस प्रकार के गलत काम हों तो वे उन्हें एक्सपोज करें । न्यूजप्रिंट को महंगा करने से काम नहीं चलेगा । जो रिपोर्ट आई है उसमें गहराई से जाना चाहिए ।

मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि कई लोग रिस्क ले कर, ख़तरा उठा कर, ऐसी चीजें कलेक्ट कर लेते हैं, जो अनएक्सप्लोडिड हैं और जो बाद में एक्सप्लोड हो सकती हैं । इस बात से हमारा समाधान नहीं होता है । मुझे नहीं लगता है कि लोग यह समझेंगे कि यह काम सही ढंग से हो रहा है । आज देश में डैकायट्स का बहुत बड़ा खतरा है । जगह-जगह डैकायटीज़ हो रही हैं । ट्रेनों में लूट-पाट हो रही है । फूलनदेवी के बारे में हम लोग सुन रहे हैं । ((व्यवधान) अगर उसके पास यह एम्युनिशन जाता है, तो वह कितने सालों से जा रहा है, कहां से जाता है, किस प्रकार जाता है इन बातों की गहराई से जांच करनी चाहिए ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूं कि इस बारे में जो एनक्वायरी हो रही है, वह सी बी आई के द्वारा होनी चाहिए । मेरी दूसरी प्रार्थना यह है कि इस एनक्वायरी को जल्दी से जल्दी ख़त्म कर के जो कोई भी ज़िम्मेदार हैं, उन्हें कड़ी से कड़ी सजा होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि यह देश की सुरक्षा के लिए बहुत बड़ा ख़तरा है ।

डैकायट्स से मार्किंग्ज़ वाला जो एम्युनिशन रिकवर होता है, वह उनके पास कैसे पहुंचता है ? वर्तन भंडार के पास ये चीजें कैसे पहुंच गईं ? वहां के दो नौकरों को बैग में भरते हुए पकड़ा गया, इसलिए खोज शुरू हुई । मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि इस तरह की कार्यवाहियों के बारे में सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ।

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह ऐसी चीज़ है जिस में थोड़ा सा मुझे एक्सप्लेन करना पड़ेगा । ये जो शेल्स वगैरह होते हैं, उस के तीन हिस्से होते हैं । एक होता है काट्रिज केस उस के अन्दर, दूसरा होता है प्रोपेलेंट जो चल कर गैस बन कर उसके सामने जो प्रोजेक्टायल होता है उस को जा कर पुश करता है । उस को वह बाहर फेंकता है और वह वहां जा कर डिस्ट्रक्शन करता है । ऐसे जनरली ये तीन हिस्से होते हैं । अब यहां पर जो पाया गया है, ये तीनों हिस्से एक जगह पर पायी नहीं गई है । यहां पर जो पाया गया है वह प्रोजेक्टाइल है । जो सामने का हिस्सा है वह पाया गया है । मैंने अपने स्टेटमेंट में बताया भी है कि कभी-कभी जो सामने का हिस्सा है, बुलेट के जैसा जो सामने का हिस्सा होता है जो हिट करता है उस हिस्से के साथ-साथ जो एक्सप्लोसिव होता है कभी कभी बच जाता है । और जब वह एक्सप्लोसिव उस के साथ रह जाता है तो कभी-कभी वह पूरी तरह से एक्सप्लोडेड नहीं होता है, कभी कुछ हिस्सा एक्सप्लोड हुआ रहता है और कुछ हिस्सा रह जाता है । जब वह पूरी तरह से एक्सप्लोड नहीं हुआ रहता है, अर्थात् एक्सप्लोसिव वह पूरी तरह से खतम नहीं हुआ होता है तो वहां गिर जाने के बाद उस को हाथ में ले कर कोई खेले, कोई खिलवाड़ करे, लकड़ी से खेले या किसी और चीज़ से खेले तो वह एक्सप्लोड हो सकता है और बर्स्ट हो सकता है । यहां पर जो पाये गए हैं वह प्रोजेक्टाइल के हिस्से ज्यादातर पाये गए हैं । और दूसरी चीज जो पाई गई है वह बुलेट्स के एम्पटी केसेज़ हैं । ऐसी चीजें वहां पर पाई गई है ।

ये चीजें उस दुकानदार के पास कैसे पहुंचीं यह सवाल यहां पर उठता है । मैंने स्टेटमेंट में बताया है कि ऐसी चीजें दुकानदार के पास कैसे पहुंच सकती हैं । हमारे सिपाही, सैनिक या आर्मी के लोग जब

[श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल]

एक्सरसाइज करने के लिए जाते हैं तो फायरिंग रेंज पर फायर करते हैं। कभी-कभी फायरिंग रेंज बड़ा रहता है, दो मील, चार मील का भी रहता है और कुछ लोग वहां छिप कर बैठते हैं। फायरिंग खत्म होते ही वहां वह भाग कर जाते हैं और वहां पर जो प्रोजेक्टाइल के टुकड़े पड़े रहते हैं उस को ले लेते हैं। वह प्रोजेक्टाइल का टुकड़ा... (व्यवधान)...

कभी-कभी वह जो टुकड़े वहां पर पड़े हुए रहते हैं वह ले कर वे जाते हैं और यह जो होता है, इस की दखल जो पहले आर्डर निकला है उस में भी हुई है। मैंने तो खुद अपनी आंखों से जा कर देखा है कि कैसे लोग फायरिंग रेंज पर जा कर बैठते हैं और कैसे फायरिंग होने के बाद वहां से भागते हुए आते हैं। इस के बाद मैं आपको 1974 का आर्डर पढ़ कर बताता हूं जिस में इस फैक्ट की दखल मिलती है —

"Civilians are normally in the habit of recovering metal scrap from ranges for sale in the bazars. Such metal/scrap may contain explosive metal, which if tampered with, may result in serious accidents."

यह जो 1974 का आर्डर है प्रिण्टेड फायरिंग के ऊपर जो भी प्रीकाशस लेने पड़ते हैं, दक्षता लेनी पड़ती है, उस के सम्बन्ध में लिखा गया है। मैं जो बोल रहा हूं वह कोई मनगढंत बात नहीं बोल रहा हूं। जो होता है उस के बारे में आप को इन्फार्म कर रहा हूं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जब ये शेल्स फायर हो जाते हैं और उस के केसेज मिलते हैं तो पहले तो जो केसेज हैं उनका यह दूसरा हिस्सा जो बचा हुआ रहता है फायर करने के बाद उसे पहले डायरेक्टर जनरल आर्डिनेन्स फैक्ट्री को दे देते हैं ताकि उस का मैटल वह यूज कर सकें। उस के बाद दूसरों को भी देते हैं। स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन जो पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्स में हैं उन को भी हम ने देना शुरू किया है। अब 1979 से पब्लिक आक्शन में उसे बाहर भी देना शुरू कर दिया है। जब पब्लिक आक्शन होता है तो बाहर के जो यूटेंसिल्स बनाने वाले लोग हैं वह भी उस में हिस्सा लेते हैं और खरीद कर ले जाते हैं। इस से पता चलेगा कि जो सामान उन के पास पाया गया है वह सामान इस तरीके से भी जा सकता है। इन तरीकों से उस के पास जाने की वजह से अगर उस में कोई ऐसा हिस्सा रह गया हो तो एक्सप्लोड नहीं हुआ हो वह एक्सप्लोड हो सकता है . . . . . (व्यवधान) . .

मैंने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि हमारे पास कोई रिपोर्ट ऐसी नहीं है कि हमारे आर्डिनेंस डिपो से कोई चोरी हो गई है हमारे पास कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है कि आर्डिनेन्स फैक्ट्री से चोरी हुई है। ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है। . . (व्यवधान) . . जब चोरी होती है तो उसकी रिपोर्ट की जाती है। रिपोर्ट की सूचना भी यहां हमारे पास नहीं है। इस तरह से जो भी परिस्थिति है वह मैं ने आपके सामने रख दी है।

अब आपने जो सप्लीमेण्टरी क्वैश्चन्स किए हैं कि क्या इसमें पोलिटीशियन्स हैं, बिजनेसमैन हैं, आर्मीमेन हैं या डकैट्स हैं तो अब इसका इवेस्टिगेशन चालू है कि उनके पास यह कैसे पहुंचे। उसका एक यह भी कारण हो सकता है और दूसरा कारण भी हो सकता है। इन्वेस्टिगेशन समाप्त होने के बाद ही, उनके पास सारी चीजें कैसे पहुची इसका अन्दाज लगाया जाता है। पहले से ही हमारे शूर सैनिकों

के बारे में मन में कोई शंका लाना, मैं समझता हूं गलत होगा । जब कोई चीज इस्टैबलिश हो जाए तब आप भले ही कहें लेकिन पहले से कोई शंका लाना, मैं समझता हूं सैनिकों के आत्मविश्वास की दृष्टि से गलत होगा । सदन में या सदन के बाहर न्यूजपेपर में इस तरह की बात कहना जिससे कि सैनिकों के आत्मविश्वास को ठोकर लगे, मैं समझता हूं कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है ।

यह भी पूछा गया कि सी० बी० आई० से जांच कराने की बात हम सोच रहे हैं या नहीं । असल में जो वहां पर घटना हुई उसमें मृत्यु भी हो गई इसलिए जो इंवेस्टिगेशन हो रहा है वह मृत्यु का भी होगा और कैसे उनके पास यह पहुंचा इसका भी होगा । आर्मी से भी मदद मांगी है और हमने मदद की है । आज तो यह जांच सी० बी० आई० को देने का सवाल नहीं उठता है । आज ऐसा नहीं लगता है कि सी० बी० आई० को देने की कोई जरूरत है ।

डकैट्स के बारे में कहा गया कि वे ऐसे हथियार पा जाते हैं । आपका जो काल-अटेंशन नोटिस था उसमें इस सम्बन्ध में कोई आभास नहीं लगा इसलिए मैं इसके बारे में उत्तर नहीं दे सका ।

इस तरह से जो पूरी स्थिति है वह मैंने आपके सामने रख दी है और इसमें कोई बात छिपाने की कोशिश नहीं की गई है । जो भी सूचना आई है वह आपके सामने रख दी है । मैं आशा करता हूं कि इससे आपका समाधान हो जाना चाहिए ।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : डकैट्स के बारे में तो कल न्यूज में आया है और सी बी० आई० को देने के लिए आपने उत्तर नहीं दिया ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has replied to that. He has replied about CBI.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): The incident that has been referred to in the Calling Attention notice is supremely important.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): She asked whether the police officers have asked for the CBI enquiry. He has not replied.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has replied. Mr. Chakraborty.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: The statement clearly brings out the role which Government is playing to evade its responsibility. It is demonstrated in the statement which the hon. Minister has placed before the House. One funny thing in the incident is this. It is said that some local people are responsible for all these things. The Minister is responsible for the security of our counsons under their protective umbrella. for the security of the nation. Indulging in such statements only exposes the role played by the Government that they are happily sleeping and are trying to evade their responsibility or that they are trying to keep some persons under their protective umbrella. That is the point I wish to bring out. I do not know whether the Minister has any direct experience about the firing and all that. May I ask him one thing? Is it not a practice that when any sort of firing takes place, if there is a shell unexploded, that is taken into account?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): He has seen one man firing at another.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: May I ask this for reply from the Minister? Is it an easy thing in the army for the ordinary people to collect all these things, as if certain things are falling from the sky? If you go through the state-

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]

ment you will see how dangerously the Minister has tried to evade the issue. I understand his difficulty. It is because he has to depend on the officers, it is possible that a section of the army officers are involved in the racket along with the traders. Otherwise, how are you going to explain that the anti-social elements are using the sophisticated weapons at present? These weapons are either coming from outside the country or supplied from within the country. It is the responsibility of the Government, particularly of the Defence Department to stop this activity. They should identify the areas which are exposed to such types of smuggling and also bring the culprits to book. You should maintain a top security in this respect and you should give top priority to this.

Now, in the statement it is said when the firing exercises took place some people living in the surrounding areas often hide themselves in the vicinity of the ranges risking their lives. Now, why do you allow them to hide themselves here? It is nity? If the political elements hide themselves, you would remove them within one hour. But when these people are trying to take away the dangerous thing, how is it possible for them to hide themselves here? It is said that they take away the shells which are fired and when they remain unexploded. This is a story circulated to convince the kiddies. This appears to be almost a nursery tale which is not true. I can tell you that this is not a single instance. There have been many occurrences of this type where a section of the army officials and a section of the businessmen were involved in such rackets. Even the hon. Minister would remember that some top Defence personnel were involved in giving out some secret documents of the Defence Department to foreign nationals. I would like to point out that it is the duty of the Government to see that such things do not recur in future. No assurance has been given in the statement on this point. You have said that you do not know how these things found their way to the shops. That is important and if you rely upon your departmental enquiries and if you rely on those persons, then it will be difficult for you to get the facts. This has become a profitable business for them and they are earning enormous money in this kind of activity. Otherwise why this kind of hush hush is taking place? The worker of the Bartan Bhandar was telling the trader "Sir, send me to the hospital. Don't kill me. If one worker is killed another worker will also be killed." I would like to ask the Minister one thing. You had issued a statement in this connection in the Rajya Sabha also. I have gone through that statement where it is mentioned that statement where it is mentioned connection. Here also you could have said that you were awaiting the findings of the investigations. Now, may I ask the hon. Minister when is he going to complete the investigation? If there is a *prima facie* case that something illegal has happened, are you going to hand over this case to the C.B.I.? Are you going to issue a statement that you are sincere about it and you are going to bring the culprits to book? I hope you will bring these facts to light without any prejudice and see that those responsible for it will not go scot free because you do not like a particular section of the press. Of late, you have developed some antipathy towards the press. But in a democratic country like ours, it is the duty of the press to bring all these things to light and it is also the duty of the hon. Minister including the hon. Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Shri Vasant Sathe, to give wide publicity to all these things and also to what we say, the Members on the Opposition side.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): I can give wide publicity, not wild publicity.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Until you go wild, you

canot give wild publicity.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I must submit to this House that the duty and the responsibility of the army is to protect the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the nation. It is left to the police force to find out as to who the thieves, robbers, dacoits, murderers are. My hon. friend on the other side probably wants that we investigate the matter and collect the information and give it to the House. I would very humbly submit that this is not the responsibility of the army or of the Defence Ministry. Only because certain things which are used by the Defence Ministry are involved in it, we are giving assistance to them to find out whether those things are 'live', dead or blind or anything of that kind. Anything more than that is not required to be done by the army. The hon. Member has said that some army persons are involved in it. I would beseech the hon. Members in this House not to level this kind of allegations against the brave soldiers and the officers of the army. It is only after getting full evidence, if their guilt is established, you can make such allegations. It is said that judge that you be not judged. Let us not judge them before getting the evidence. Let us not allege things against them... (*interruptions*). I would request you not to do that.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: We did not say anything about our soldiers; we are proud of them. But there may be a section of officers, and they are not like Ceaser's wife that their conduct cannot be questioned. I do not think so. There may be some blacksheep.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: And you said 'May be'.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Yes, Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In the case of Dhabhwali and Bagpat, a section of the police was alleged to be involved and the enquiry commission has established the fact that they were responsible; and they were held responsible. It does not mean that we are casting aspertions on the entire police force.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I just said this in response to what was said here. Now, if you check the record, you will find that what I am saying now is correct. And if you withdraw what you have said, I would be very happy about it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It is unfair.... (*interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, I will not permit this. He is replying to you and every now and then you are standing up...

There are some rules for calling attention...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: And you would allow me to be crucified... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I do not want my friend to be crucified; I want that his statement should be crucified. The hon. Member wants to know as to when the investigation would be completed. I have put across to the hon. Members that it is not for the Defence Ministry or the army personnel to investigate into this matter; it is for the police in Uttar Pradesh to investigate and give the report to the court and to the concerned authorities. Generally, they take about three months to investigate such offences, but if there is something important, they should do it quickly. There is no doubt about it. But I am not in a position to tell you as to when this investigation would be completed.

I have hidden nothing from the House and put everything before the House and it is for the House to judge. I would only request not to allege anything against the brave sol-

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

diers and brave officers unless their guilt is proved.

श्री हरीशचन्द्र सिंह रावत (अलमोड़ा) : माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी ने जो बातें कहीं हैं, हम उन के साथ हैं और सारे सदन कि ऐसी ही भावना है । हमें अपनी सेनाओं पर और सेना के लोगों पर गर्व है लेकिन जैसे पहले भी अखबारों के जरिये हम को मालूम हुआ है कि 1969 में कुछ आर्मी पर-सोनेल के बारे में ऐसी रिपोर्ट थी कि वे विदेशों के साथ जासूसी करते हुए पाये गये और इस तरीके की बात सुनने में आई थी । तो यह हो सकता है कि कुछ ऐसे गलत तत्व हैं, जिन की वजह से सारी आर्मी बदनाम होती है और उस संदर्भ में मैं दो, तीन बातें मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा ।

पहली बात यह है और आप ने अपने उत्तर में भी कहा है कि हम ने सेना के एक्स-पर्टस को और अधिकारियों को वहां जांच के कार्य में सिविल आथोरिटीज की मदद करने के लिए भेजा है, तो इस क्रम में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप की सेना के जो अधिकारी वहां गये थे उन्होंने इस बात का पता लगाया कि जो सामग्री उस बर्तन भण्डार में पाई गई विस्फोट की, वह किस एम्यूनीशन डिपो में बनी हुई थी, उस पर किस का मार्क था ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि किस सेना के किस यूनिट को वह सप्लाई की गई ताकि इस बात की जान-कारी हो सके कि जहां यह मेनूफ़ेक्चर हुई थी, वहां तो कोई गलती नहीं हुई है, वहां से तो किसी प्रकार का लीकेज नहीं हुआ है या जिस यूनिट को वह दी गई, वहां तो कोई गल्ती नहीं हुई हैं क्योंकि अगर वहां से किसी तरह की गलती हुई है, तो उस की जांच होना जरूरी है ।

तीसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जिस बर्तन भण्डार में यह चीज मिली है क्या वह इस बात के लिए आथेराइज्ड एजेन्ट था कि वह इस तरह की जो रक्षा की चीजें हैं, उन को खरीद सके और उन को किसी और यूज में ला सके ? क्या इस चीज के लिए वह लाइसेन्स प्राप्त व्यक्ति है ?

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल : उपा-ध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य यह पूछना चाहते हैं कि हमारे यहां के जो आर्मी के अफसर वहां गये थे, उन्होंने इस की जांच-पड़ताल की है या नहीं और वह क्या है ? मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जब इन्वेटीगेशन होता है, तो इन्वेस्टीगेशन करने का काम पुलिस का है, आर्मी का नहीं है । आर्मी के लोग वहां जा कर बता रहे हैं कि वह कैसा एम्यूनीशन है, एक्सप्लोड होने जैसा या एक्सप्लोड हुआ वाला है, पूरा है या आधा एम्यूनीशन है । जब पुलिस वहां जाती है, तो वहां जो कुछ भी गिरा हुआ रहता है . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: *rose*

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not permitting. He is replying to Shri Rawat. Only he can ask for a clarification.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not a general discussion.

**Not recorded.

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि यह इन्वेस्टीगेशन किस पद्धति से होता है। इस चीज के बारे में जानकारी पाने के बाद जो शंकाएं हैं, कुछ शंकाएं जो हमारे सदस्यों के मन में उठ रही हैं, वे खत्म हो सकती हैं। जब इंवेस्टीगेशन होता है, तो वहां पर पुलिस पहुंचती है और वहां पर जो भी चीज पाई जाती है, उस का पंचनामा किया जाता है, बाहर के लोगों को ले कर वहां जो भी चीज पाई जाती है, हर चीज का पंचनामा किया जाता है और वह कोर्ट में भेजा जाता है और उस में सब कुछ लिखा रहता है। यह काम पुलिस का है और हमारी आर्मी के जो लोग वहां पर पहुंचते हैं, उन का नहीं है। एक्सपर्ट लोग वहां जाते हैं। अब सवाल यह उठता है कि आर्मी के लोगों को इस में इन्वेस्टीगेशन करनी चाहिए, वे ऐसा क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं? मेरा कहना यह है कि इस में आर्मी के लोग इन्वेस्टीगेशन नहीं कर सकेंगे, ऐसे हालात में जबकि पुलिस वहां पर इन्वेस्टीगेशन कर रही है।

श्री हरीशचन्द्र सिंह रावत : कोई लीकेज तो नहीं है इस का इन्वेस्टीगेशन कर सकते हैं ताकि आयन्दा ऐसा न हो सके।

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल : मैं यही कह रहा हूं। जो इन्वेस्टीगेशन हो रहा है, वह एक तरीके से हो रहा है और आप ऐसा समझ कर चल रहे हैं कि इन्वेस्टीगेशन करने का काम आर्मी का है, इसलिये आर्मी को करना चाहिए। आर्मी की उस के अन्दर कोई चीज मिली है या कार्टरिजेज मिली हैं इसलिए आर्मी को इन्वेस्टीगैशन करना चाहिए इसमें पहले समझने की बात यह है कि यह चीज चोरी के मामले की है जिस में एक्सीडेंट हुआ है। अब उस के पास लाइसेंस है या नहीं है, यह देखने का काम भी वहां पर हो रहा है और इस के बारे में मेरे पास अभी कोई इन्फार्मेशन नहीं है कि उस के पास लाइसेंस है या नहीं, लेकिन उस के बारे में इन्वेस्टीगेशन होना जरूरी है और कोर्ट में उस का जाना जरूरी है, मगर इतना आप समझ लीजिए कि इन्वेस्टीगेशन का काम पुलिस के ऊपर है और आर्मी को अगर आप यह समझें कि वह इन्वेस्टीगेशन करे और उस को हमारे सामने लाए तो इन दोनों में डिफ्रेंशियेट करना जरूरी है।

13 hrs.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसका जवाब तो होम मिनिस्टर को देना चाहिए था। जिन सारी बातों का हमें जवाब चाहिए था, वह तो आ नहीं रहा है। होम मिनिस्टर जवाब देते तो अच्छा होता और मंत्री जी यह कह देते कि यह मेरा काम नहीं है। खैर जो सवाल हम आप से कर रहे हैं उन सवालों का जवाब तो आपको देना चाहिए। इसमें सब से बड़ा गलत काम यह हुआ है कि इसमें सारी इंक्वायरी होम मिनिस्ट्री कर रही है।

अब मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि आपके यहां की बातें चाहे गलत हों या सही, अखबार वाले निकालें तो आपको उन्हें देखना है या नहीं। यह 24 तारीख को बकाया हुआ था। इसमें यह कहा है कि—

"Among the items recovered from the building where the blast, resulting in two deaths, occurred are 84 live bombs, 15 rockets, six naval missiles and over 30 bagfuls of spare parts used to make anti-aircraft, gun shells and tank spare parts..."

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

यह जो इस तरह का लिखा है और यह भी लिखा है । आप कहते हैं कि जवानों के लिए हमारा आदर है लेकिन एक बात में कहता हूं कि यह जो 40 अरब रुपये का हमारा डिफेंस का बजट है, इस में हमें यह भी देखना है कि वहां सब कुछ दूध का धुला हुआ नहीं है । आपको यह आइडिया ले कर नहीं चलना चाहिए ।

आपके यहां जो फायरिंग रेंज है क्या वहां से कोई भी, हरेक आदमी स्क्रेप ले/जा सकता है ? क्या वह स्क्रेप आप इकट्ठा करके आक्शन नहीं करते हैं ? आप यह कहते हैं कि वहां से कोई ले गया होगा, आपका इतना बड़ा रेंज है ।

दूसरी बात, इतना जो सामान निकला है, वह सामान कहां का है ? आपने जवाब में कहा कि इन्वेस्टीगेशन टीम वहां भेजी गयी, आपकी टीम जब वहां गयी और उसने इसकी जांच की तो उसने देखा होगा कि सामान कहां से निकला हुआ है ? क्या यह सामान आक्शन हुआ था, किसी कांट्रेक्टर ने लिया था ? कितनी कीमत का यह सामान उसके पास से निकला है, इसके बारे में आप किस नतीजे पर पहुंचे हैं ? अखबार में निकला है कि इस टीम के जाने से पहले वहां 12 बार मिलिट्री के आफिसर्स जा चुके हैं ।

उन्होंने बार बार देखा कि क्या है और उन्होंने अखबार वालों को कहा कि हम मैसेजर्स भेज रहे हैं । जब आपके आफिस में खबर आयी रक्षा विभाग के नोटिस में यह बात आयी तो रक्षा विभाग इसमें कोई डिटेल में इन्क्वायरी कर रहा है या नहीं ? क्या आपने इसे होम मिनिस्ट्री पर ही छोड़ दिया है ?

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कहा गया कि आप जवाब क्यों दे रहे हैं, होम मिनिस्टर साहब क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने हम से पूछा तो हम जवाब दे रहे हैं, अगर आप होम मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछते तो वे जवाब दे देते ।

दूसरी बात आपने बतायी है कि वर्तमान सत्र में जो कुछ भी आ रहा है उसके आधार पर यह सही घटना है । मैंने अपने स्टैटमेंट में, जो कुछ भी फैक्ट वहां पाया गया है वह सब इस सदन के सामने रखा है । इस सदन में जो कुछ भी हम कहते हैं वह प्रोटेक्टेड है, उसके खिलाफ कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता और ऐसा होना ही चाहिए ।

क्या मैं विनती कर सकता हूं कि वर्तमान पत्र में जो आया है वह सही है उसकी भी जांच पड़ताल करके आप पूछते ? जिसको देश की रक्षा करनी है, क्या उसके बारे में ऐसे ही शंका करके, उसके आधार पर आप बहुत कुछ बुरा-भला कहना चाहेंगे ? आपने अगर इसके बारे में जांच पड़ताल की है, उसकी रिस्पांसिबिल्टी भी आप ले रहे हैं तो आप पत्र का नाम भी लीजिए । अगर रिस्पांसिबिलिटी आप नहीं ले सकते हैं तो केवल पत्र में यह आया है; उसके आधार पर आप क्या ऐसी बात कहना चाहेंगे ? (व्यवधान)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: This had appeared in the Indian Express.

इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में सात तारीख को यह घटना हुई है ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल : मैं इंडियन एक्सप्रेस या किसी वर्तमान पत्र के बारे

में नहीं कह रहा हूं, मैं तो सिर्फ इतना ही कह रहा हूं कि आपने इस आधार को लेकर यह प्रश्न उठाया है, इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं.....। (व्यवधान)*

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट ने उसमें रिबटल नहीं किया है।

You have not rebutted that. This was a departmental study. You have not rebutted it. Why do you not rebut it?

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल : मेरा इतना ही निवेदन है कि आप वर्तमान पत्र के आधार पर ही कुछ कहना चाहेंगे तो थोड़ा सा गलत हो जाएगा, इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे नौजवान और हमारे अधिकारी अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं और अगर उसमें कुछ ऐब रह गया है तो ... । (व्यवधान)**

इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूं कि आप जो कुछ भी यहां पर कहने जा रहे हैं, क्या आप उसकी जिम्मेदारी लेने को तैयार हैं ? (व्यवधान)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Minister is replying to Mr. Daga Interruptions will not go on record. Mr. Minister, you reply.
(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you need not reply to it. You reply to Mr. Daga. Let it not go on record. Minister is replying.
(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will not allow. The rules do not permit. Yes, Mr. Minister, you reply. I have to run the House according to the rules. I will not allow this. No question is allowed. (*Interruptions*)**

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल : मैं बड़ी विनम्रता के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि आपके रूल में भी यही प्रोविजन किया गया है कि किसी भी पत्र के आधार पर यदि कोई चीज सदन में आप उठाना चाहते हैं....। (व्यवधान)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You reply to Mr. Daga. (*Interruptions*)** Let him reply.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I am speaking on the basis of the information published in papers. (*Interruptions*)**

श्री शिव राज वी० पाटिल : आपने जो सवाल उठाया है उसके बारे में मैंने कोई बात नहीं कही, लेकिन यदि आप किसी के खिलाफ कुछ कहने जा रहे हैं तो आपके पास पूरा आधार भी होना चाहिए, इतनी ही नम्रता से मैं आपको बता रहा हूं।
(व्यवधान)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. No. I am not allowing.

PETITION *RE.* TAKING OVER OF WHOLESALE FOODGRAINS TRADE, STRENGTHENING OF PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM, ETC.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): I beg to present a petition signed by Shrimati Vimla Farooqui and others regarding take-over of wholesale foodgains trade, strengthening of public distribution system, remunerative prices for agricultural produce and nationalisation of sugar, cotton, textiles and drugs industries.

I want to...

**Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, not now. The House now stands adjourned till 2-10 p.m.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock)

[SHRI HARINATHA MISRA *in the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) ARREST OF SOME STUDENTS UNDER THE NATIONAL SECURITY ACT

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up matters under Rule 377. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy has requested me to allow him to make a statement first of all because he is in a hurry. Is it not so?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Yes, I have to get somebody arrested.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has Dr. Swamy shifted to this side?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: In the next elections we will be there. Till then I have got patience.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): It is better to wait till eternity.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am surprised and pained that the National Security Act is being used against students, in clear violation of Government assurance to Parliament. The District Magistrate of Aligarh has stated that National Security Act warrants have been issued against Shri Manzar Safe and six other students of Aligarh Muslim University.

I urge the Government to intervene, and obtain the cancellation of these detention orders, and warn the District Magistrate of Aligarh against the misuse of his powers under the National Security Act.

I would like to add that I have been trying to assist Shri Manzar Safe, an Aligarh Muslim University student, who came of his own to my residence to enlist my help.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you quoting the District Magistrate?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: No, I am quoting myself.

I have never met him before, but he said that he had full faith in me that I will ensure his physical safety and that he wanted to surrender to the Delhi Police.

According to a press release of the District Magistrate of Aligarh (published by *Statesman*, Delhi Edition, February 2, 1981) Shri Safe is the "master mind" of the Aligarh Muslim University student stir, and "a wanted criminal". The District Magistrate also declared Mr. Safi as an absconder, "a proclaimed offender", because the Aligarh police had failed to arrest Shri Safi under the National Security Act.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): It is Saafi; not Shafi.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am a Hindu. I do not know how to pronounce it. He is Islamized.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You do not believe in the mixed culture.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I have married a Parsi. So, Parsi-Hindu *chalega.*

The District Magistrate in his wisdom also issued an externment order, barring Shri Safi from entering the district of Aligarh. How can Shri Safi offer arrest in Aligarh when he has been externed from there? Then, what is the meaning of declaring him an absconder?

Such contradictory orders have justifiably created an apprehension in Shri Safi's mind and he has suspected some conspiracy.

As an MP, I am obliged to perform such duties consistent with individual liberty and public interest.

(ii) NEED TO INCREASE THE AMOUNT OF SUBSIDY FOR BIO-GAS (GOBAR GAS) PLANTS IN THE RURAL AREAS.

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : (चित्तौड़गढ़) : सभापति महोदय, ऊर्जा स्रोत के रूप में बायोगैस (गोबर गैस) एक सफल प्रयोग है जो भारत में अभी इस स्थिति में नहीं पहुंचा है जैसा पहुंचना चाहिये । बायोगैस को गांवों में अधिक लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकार मिल कर अनुदान (सबसिडी) प्रदान करें । अभी हाल ही में दी जाने वाली अनुदान की राशि कम है इसे बढ़ाया जाये । चीन में यह प्रयोग काफी सफल रहा है । अमेरिका फ्रांस तथा जापान में तो गली, सड़कों पर फेंके जाने वाले कूड़ा करकट, खेती के साथ उत्पन्न बेकार पौधे जंगली घास आदि को जला कर भी गैस बनाई जाती है । इसका प्रयोग भारत में भी किया जाना चाहिए ।

भारत में जो ग्रामों का देश है, ग्रामीण जीवन की काया पलटने में बायोगैस एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकती है । इसको लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये अनुदान की राशि बढ़ाने की तरफ सरकार अवश्य ध्यान दे तथा निरन्तर इस क्षेत्र में किये जाने वाले अनुसन्धानों के प्रोत्साहन हेतु सरकार विशेष ध्यान दें ।

(iii) INEFFECTIVENESS OF RINDERPEST VACCINE PRODUCED AT HYDERABAD.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Recently the rinderpest devastated sheep and milch animals in many areas in Andhra Pradesh. In spite of the efforts made by the veterinary department, they are not able to arrest it. As a result of this disease, valuable milch animals and sheep died causing a great loss to the owners.

It is said that there is defect in the vaccine produced at Hyderabad. It is contended in some sources that there is no defect in the vaccine but it may be in the methods adopted by the extension staff in importing the vaccine. Whatever may be the reason, the result is a great loss to the agriculturists.

It is learnt that the authorities of the LAUM near Guntur in Andhra Pradesh, where there is coordinated project of cattle breeding farm, are not buying vaccine from Hyderabad as they thought that the vaccine produced there is not effective but they are buying it from Madras.

These things create a doubt in the mind of any one about the efficacy of the rinderpest vaccine produced at Hyderabad. It is better if it is found out where the defect lies so that such losses may not occur in future.

(iv) ALLEGED ATTACK ON THE EDITOR OF *'Jan Varta'*

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : (गोरखपुर) : सभापति, महोदय, देश के विभिन्न भागों में पत्रकारों पर हो रहे हमले की घटनायें अत्यन्त चिंता का विषय बनती जा रही हैं । अभी कुछ दिन पहले उड़ीसा और उत्तर प्रदेश तथा अन्य प्रदेशों में ऐसी घटनायें हुई हैं, किन्तु **जनवार्ता** के सम्पादक पर सुनियोजित हमला अत्यन्त गंभीर घटना है । यदि इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की नहीं रोका गया, तो प्रैस की आजादी खतरे में पड़ जायेगी और भारत जैसे लोकतांत्रिक देश में निर्भीक पत्रकारिता के वातावरण पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा, जिससे लोकतंत्र की मौलिक मान्यतायें प्रभावित होंगी । परिणामस्वरूप लोकतंत्र के लिए खतरा उत्पन्न हो जायेगा । अत: भारत सरकार को शीघ्र इस दिशा में प्रभावी कदम उठाना चाहिए और सम्बन्धित प्रदेश सरकारों को स्पष्ट निर्देश

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

देने चाहिए कि अपराधियों के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्यवाही की जाये ।

(v) NEED TO IMPOSE EXCISE DUTY ON TABACCO INSTEAD OF BEEDIS

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): Sir, I would like to make the following statement under Rule 377 and ask the Finance Ministry to make a statement thereon:—

Since the introduction of Central Excise Duty on produced Beedies per thousand, cooperative Beedi producing societies are facing an unequal competition from individual Beedi producers who evade Central Excise duty by locating their main production units at remote villages and beyond the reach of Excise Inspectors. Major portion of individual Beedi manufacturers production is thus left beyond the excise duty resulting into advantage vis-a-vis produce of cooperative Beedi producing societies.

This evasion of excise duty can only be checked if the levy is imposed on tobacco and not on produce Beedies which will also ensure healthy competition between cooperative Beedi societies and individual producers.

I demand, therefore, that the levy imposed on produced Beedies may be cancelled and the impost may be made on tobacco so that healthy competition between cooperative Beedi Societies and individual Beedi producers is ensured.

(vi) ALLEGED CARELESSNESS BY DOCTORS IN SAROJINI NAIDU HOSPITAL, AGRA.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : देश में डाक्टरों द्वारा मरीजों के साथ कितनी लापरवाही बरती जा रही है और डाक्टरों की लापरवाही के कारण मरीजों की क्या दुर्गति होती है, उसका एक उदाहरण सदन के समक्ष रखना चाहता हूं ।

14 सितम्बर, 1980 को आगरा के सरोजिनी नाइडू मेडिकल कालेज में सर्जरी विभाग के अध्यक्ष द्वारा सहेब सिंह यादव नाम के एक गरीब व्यक्ति का पेट का आपरेशन किया गया । श्री यादव इटावा जिले के पिलखर ग्राम का निवासी है ।

सभापति महोदय: आपने "कालेज" कहा है या "हास्पिटल" ?

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : वह मेडिकल कालेज और हास्पिटल है ।—यह फ़ोटो खींचा है । इसमें बहुत बड़ी कैंची दिखाई देती है ।

सभापति महोदय : क्वेस्चन आवर में देखा था ।

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डीस (मुजफ्फरपुर) : इसको सभा-पटल पर रखा जाये ।

सभापति महोदय : नहीं, नहीं ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मैं पढ़ने के बाद रख * देता हूं ।

पिछले माह जब उसके पेट में भीषण दर्द होने लगा, तो वह पुनः उस अस्पताल में दिखाने गया । वहां डाक्टरों ने कहा कि पहले बाहर से एक्स-रे करवा लो । उसके बाद उसे प्राईवेट एक्स-रे वालों के यहां ले जाया गया । जब उसका एक्स-रे करवाया गया, तो पता चला कि उसके पेट में छः इंच लम्बी कैंची छोड़ दी गई है ।

इस मामले के सम्बन्ध में आगरा मेडिकल कालेज के छात्र संघ के अध्यक्ष द्वारा पिछले माह मुख्य मंत्री और स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (उत्तर प्रदेश) को भी ज्ञापन दिया गया, लेकिन अभी तक किसी तरह कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है । मरीज के पेट में अभी तक कैंची ज्यों की त्यों है और मरीज मृत्यु से जूझ रहा है ।

*The speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the document was not treated as laid on the Table

इसी तरह की घटना पिछले वर्ष पटना मेडिकल कालेज में भी घटी थी ।

सभापति महोदय : क्या बिहार और यू० पी० में एक ही किस्म के सरजन होते हैं ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह कोई रिजर्वेशन वाला डाक्टर नहीं है ।

अत: सरकार से मांग है कि सरकार ऐसे लापरवाह डाक्टरों के विरुद्ध सख्त कार्रवाई करे तथा सदन में इस पर वक्तव्य दे ।

अब सभापति जी, यदि आप की इजाजत हो तो मैं इसे सभा पटल पर रख दूं ।

सभापति महोदय : नहीं, छोड़िए, कोई जरूरत नहीं है ।

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डीस : यह तो एक तरह का सबूत है ।

सभापति महोदय : अगर गवर्नमेंट मांगेगी तो दीजिएगा ।

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डीस : इसे सभा पटल पर रखा जाय । इस में उस का जिक्र है कि ऐसा ऐसा हुआ है । उसका जिक्र जब आप ने स्वीकार किया तो उसे रखने में क्या हर्ज है ?

AN HON. MEMBER: As a part of the document.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will be examined.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajpur): The Speaker will examine that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: At least the Chairman is a layman. He had been Health Minister of course, for a long time. But he continues to be a layman.

(vii) NEED OF A JUDICIAL INQUIRY INTO ATTACK ON SHRI PROMOD KUMAR OF ATMA RAM SANATAN DHARAM COLLEGE, NEW DELHI.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, a meeting of students of Atma Ram Sanatan Dharam College, New Delhi, was held on 5th March, 1981 to mourn the death of a student of the college, Shri Promod Kumar, who had been stabbed in a private bus under DTC operation on 21st February, 1981 and died on 26 February, 1981. The driver of the bus who is also its owner had objected to Shri Promod Kumar's boarding the bus from the front door. This resulted in an argument between the driver and the student and a scuffle between them followed. In the process, some four to five friends of the driver who were travelling in the bus also joined the scuffle. One person whipped out a knife and stabbed the student Promod Kumar. Though the driver has been arrested, his other friends who have been named by him have not been arrested.

After the condolence meeting on 5th March, 1981, the students offered dharna outside the college to register their protest against police apathy in investigation of the crime and in arresting all the culprits. Some buses were also stopped by the students.

Instead of pacifying the students by giving them an assurance that the culprits will be arrested, the police used tear gas and resorted to brutal lathi charge on the students. How the police ran amuck is evident from the following facts:—

1. Girl students who had nothing to do with the protest and were waiting for buses at the Daula Kuan bus stop were also beaten with lathis.

2. Vice-President, DUSU, was physically lifted and tossed up in the air. Then, she was arrested and kept in custody for more than one hour. She was subsequently released when the police realised that it would be ans-

[Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee]

werable for the fact that the arrest and manhandling of girls were done by male policemen.

3. Even after students had courted arrest, they were beaten up in police custody. A leg and an arm of Secretary, DUSU, have been fractured. President, DUSU, was beaten mercilessly till he became unconscious. President, ARSD College Students Union, was hit on his head with lathi causing grievous injury necessitating several stitches on his head.

While I do not approve students blocking the traffic and stoning the buses, from what I have stated, it is evident that the Police failed to apprehend the culprits and was brutal in using force indiscriminately against students who were naturally agitated over the murder of a fellow student. It should be a matter of concern for all of us that, of late, this is becoming a common pattern of the operation of law and order machinery.

I demand that all persons involved in the murderous attack on student Promod Kumar should be arrested immediately and a judicial inquiry should be instituted to ascertain the facts regarding the incidents leading to lathi charge by the police and to fix responsibility. All cases against students should be withdrawn forthwith.

(viii) PROTECTION OF FISHERMAN IN THE COASTAL RELT OF ORISSA.

*SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA (Kalahandi): Orissa is famous in India and abroad for the delicious prawn available in the coastal water of the Puri sea and the Chilka lake. Fishing is the sole means of livelihood of thousands of fishermen residing in the coastal belt of Orissa. India exports huge quantities of Orissa prawn worth several crores of rupees to foreign countries every year. Steps are being taken to preserve this prawn. Quite a large number of ice factories and some other ancillary industries have been set up near Chilka lake for the effective functioning of prawn trade. Thousands of fishermen have been directly involved in the prawn trade and fishing is their only source of income. Thousands of small fishermen from Andhra also earn their livelihood from fishing in these areas.

But the prawn trade has suffered a great setback for the last three years due to the interference of big fishermen who are equipped with trawlers and nets and carry on their vocation on a very large scale. Due to the indiscriminate fishing in the coastal area by the mechanised means, prawns are diminishing in quantity and are facing extinction. Besides, the basin of Puri sea near Puri is silting up very fast which poses danger to this species of fish.

The fishermen community in particular and people in general engaged in this trade will suffer further if steps are not taken to desilt the basin and promote the variety of prawn in the Puri sea. As the State Government and the Centre earn foreign exchange worth millions of rupees, steps should be taken to promote cultivation of prawn in this coastal area.

14-30 hrs.

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

Clause 2 —(*Amendment of Section 48*)—*Contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up further clause by clause consideration of the Bill further to amend the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

Mr. Sunil Maitra had been on his legs.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my amendment No. 17 to Clause 2 is significant. I have specifically given this amendment in view of the fact that despite the Supreme Court judgments

*The original speech was delivered in Oriya.

and orders, this Government is not coming forward to comply with those orders. Not only this. The Finance Minister had also made certain statements on behalf of the Government which obviously are also not correct.

I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to what he said that day as I have to make certain comments on that.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): You can go ahead.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: While you were replying to the debate, Mr. Indrajit Gupta said "Shall I lay a copy of the order on the table?"

You said "Sir, he does not seem to have a copy of that order."

Then, Mr. Chairman commented "He is referring to that".

Then Mr. Venkataraman stated "Now, I will deal with it in my own way."

Then, on the 13th January, what the final and formal order of the court said is this:

> "The learned Attorney-General who appeared on behalf of the Life Insurance Corporation of India has made a statement before us that the order passed by the court in its judgment dated November, 10, 1980, shall be complied with before 15th April, 1981."

Then, Mr. Venkataraman continued "Sir, this is the relevant portion of the order."

Now, he prefaces this quotation by stating "I will deal with it in my own way".

Then, on the 13th January what the final and formal order of the court says is this.

So, you say that the piece of paper that you read out to the House, you describe it as the final order, the final and formal order of the court.

The Finance Minister does not know that the paper that he read was nothing but a copy of the proceedings of the Supreme Court.

I am having the copy of the very same paper from which the Finance Minister read. This is the certified copy. With your permission, I would like to place it on the table of the House.

Now, if the Finance Minister characterises this record of proceedings of the Supreme Court, as final and formal order of the Supreme Court, then, on what basis and under what logic, did the Finance Minister the other day describe Mr. Gupta's similar piece of paper containing from the record of the proceedings of Supreme Court, dated 10-11-80, as not an order, not a formal order, of the Supreme Court? From the same record of proceedings of the Supreme Court, if the Finance Minister quotes something and says that it is a formal order of the Court, then it becomes a formal order of the court—simply because it is the Finance Minister who has quoted! And when the same thing is quoted by the Opposition, from the similar document, it is no longer a formal order because it is coming from the Opposition!

> Sir, this is the "Record of Proceedings of the Supreme Court.... Civil Misc. Petition No. 15195/80 (CA 2275/78)....(b) RP No. 23-81.."

and so on and so forth.

> "13-1-81. The matters were called on for hearing today.
>
> "Hon. the Chief Justice
>
> HON. MR. JUSTICE R. S. PATHAK
>
> Hon. Mr. Justice A.D. Koshal.."

Then, this is the order:

[Shri Sunil Maitra]

"Upon hearing counsel, the Court passed the following order:—

"Learned Attorney General who appears on behalf of the Life Insurance Corporation of India has made a statement before us that the order passed by the Court in its judgment dated November 10, 1980, shall be complied with before April 15, 1981. We may add that this order will be naturally subject to the result of the review petition. Stay petition filed alongwth the review petition is rejected. Review petition be circulated to Court."

This is signed by the 'Court Master'. The other day when Shri Indrajit Gupta submitted a certified copy of similar order dated 10-11-80, the Finance Minister said that, if a document was signed by the Court Master—who, according to him, is nothing but a clerk—it was not an order. Here again the Finance Minister said something on the floor of the House which came from a document signed by the 'Court Master' who was described by the Finance Minister as nothing but a Clerk. When you quote from that, it becomes an order, and when Mr. Indrajit Gupta quotes from that, it is not an order! What is the logic? Therefore, Sir, I place* it on the Table of the House with your permission.

With these remarks, I conclude.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, what is really pertinent for discussion in the House is the equity of the legislation before it. So far as the legality of it is concerned, it will be decided by the Supreme Court. I do not want to enter into an argument on the legality of the legislation. Successive speakers have held that it is not for the Parliament to decide on the legality of the legislation but it is for the courts to decide.

I wish only to clarify that what I have always insisted upon as a formal order is the order which says directing the Life Insurance Corporation to give effect to the terms of settlement of 1974 relating to bonus until superseded by a fresh settlement or industrial award or relevant legislation; that is the thing which is a final and formal order. Since it gives option to the Government either to have a second negotiation or an industrial adjudication or bring about a relevant legislation, the Government is well within its rights to bring the legislation. This is all I wanted to say. In fact, Mr. Indrajit Gupta mentioned about the order. I have got all the arguments, but they are to be used in the Supreme Court, they are not to be used here....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You do not want to give out the secrets.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I do not want to waste the time of this hon. House.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: What about your statement made on the floor of the House? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have said what I wanted to say. I have nothing more to add. It is for you to draw whatever inference you want to.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Discretion is the better part of valour.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: They think that they can provoke me, but unfortunately I have a very long experience in Legislature; I have over 25 years of experience in Legislature; therefore, I cannot be provoked.

I will deal with the equity part of it; this is more important. Whether it is legally right or not is not an important issue. Whether it is justified or not is the real issue and here again I want to mention that...

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the document was not treated as laid on the Table.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): You cannot justify a thing which is illegal.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I can also quibble, but it will take time. I am going to confine myself only to the equity part of this. The Life Insurance Corporation employees are getting dearness allowance without a ceiling which is out of step with any other employee. Therefore, they have got to be brought under the broad parameters which are applicable to other employees.

The second point is that almost all the employees in the country are subject to the bonus law. To say that the LIC employees alone must be excepted, they should be exempt from the bonus law, they must get without any ceiling, is a proposition which, on the face of it, is inequitable. I say this because if the principle of equal pay for equal work is to be applicable to the lower category of employees, my submission is that it should be applicable equally to the higher category of employees; the people who are drawing higher salaries must also get equal pay for equal work, and some of the people should not have islands of high wage rates making it difficult and different for others and thereby leading to unrest and heart-burning amongst workers themselves. Fortunately for me, Sir, I am fully supported and fortified in this line of argument by no less a person than my esteemed friend, Mr. George Fernandes. I will read out what Mr. George Fernandes wrote in 1977 when he was sitting on this side, on these Benches....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): When you quote him, he always becomes your 'esteemed friend'.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: He has always been my esteemed friend. Ask him if he is not.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Do not quote me only so far as this article is concerned.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will quote what suits me. You can quote what does not suit me.

This is what Mr. Fernandes wrote in the journal, *Mainstream*, 15th Annual Number, 1977, in which he said:

> "Agitations are presently being conducted by the LIC and bank employees seeking...."

Mark these words.

> "..still better wage terms."

These are Mr. Fernandes' words. He goes on to say:

> "..An essential aspect of the formulation of a national wage policy is to accept the principle of equal pay for equal work."

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it Mr. George Fernandes or Mr. Lawrence Fernandes?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will give the book to you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has absolutely no doubt.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: "Though this is a proposition that is theoretically acceptable to everyone, the organised working class has, short of sloganising it, done pretty little to translate it into action and for obvious reasons. The result is there for all of us to see that even in the organised industrial sector they have developed high-wage islands that have no relationship whatsoever to the wage pattern prevailing in the entire industry."

Now, there are other things also and I do not want to quote more. The point I am really seeking to make is this, that in respect of wages it is not only necessary that hte people in the lower ranks should be brought to a uniformity on the basis of equal pay for equal work but people who are enjoying high-wage island pockets must also be brought within a comparative level with other wage-earners so that there is no bitterness,

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

there is no jealousy, there is no rancour and one does not lead to another wage-spiral from time to time.

I have explained that all the other employees are subject to a dearness allowance maximum and all the other employees, almost all except where some people have given up their rights to bonus, are subject to the bonus law. Why should and what right, the LIC employees alone have to be exempt from the operation of these laws and be entitled to a higher dearness allowance without a ceiling or to a bonus payment without a ceiling? ...

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Bonus Act was not applicable to Life Insurance Corporation.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am not going to reply to anything. I am only putting forward my case. You are only wasting your breath by your interruption.

Therefore, the government thought that in the interests of putting an end to the litigation which is going on, one appeal, another appeal, another case, revision petition, contempt application, review application and all sorts of indefinite and indeterminable cases and litigation, the government should set at rest all these things and have a legislation.

I would also like to ask one question, particularly, of my friend, Mr. George Fernandes and also Prof. Madhu Dandavate. To-day they are saying, 'Why are you interfering with a wage settlement which has been reached by collective bargaining, and all that. The previous government, that is, our own previous government did interfere with the wage settlement. It passed an enactment. That was challenged in the court. The Allahabad High Court set aside the notices. At that time it was the Janata government which was in power—in 1978.

रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) दोनों ने गलत किया। उन्होंने भी गलत किया और आपने भी।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Both of them did? I will show even that is not correct.

Now, in 1978 when the Janata Party was in power and when the distinguished leaders of the Labour like my esteemed friend, Mr. George Fernandes and my good friend, Prof. Madhu Dandavate were in the Cabinet, why did they take it in appeal? Why did they not accept it? I know the reason. If you sit on this side of the House and have the responsibility for managing the finances of this country, you will have necessarily to see that there is some order. ..

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: How does he know the Cabinet secrets, Sir?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Because I am a successor. Sir, I ask this question: if you are in a responsible position then, you know that it is not possible for certain sections of labour to get away with it and have all that they want. It was necessary for the Government, be it this Government now or the previous Government then, to see that some kind of uniformity is established in wage structure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whosoever wears the shoe...

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Knows where the shoe will pinch. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: In 1974 you were in Government.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Agreed, we were the culprits and we were the villains and youu were the angels. But why did not the angels immediately accept the position of the Allahabad High Court? Why did you go in appeal? Why did the angels leave this wretched legacy of carrying a baby which they begot?

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: That is the judgment of the Supreme Court. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We want fools to rush in where the angels fear to tread.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Why was the bonus not restored to the railways and the Government employees? It was only after a bitter struggle that it had been accepted that it is linked with productivity.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Nothing is an answer to this charge. If they say that they stand by the contract or if they want to save the sanctity of the contract, then they should have proved it when they were in office and when they had the opportunity. I see that they also followed this procedure which I am following. At that time, they had the option of going in appeal. Now, I have the option of going in for a legislation as observed by the Supreme Court. Therefore, Sir, all this argument on equity has absolutely no basis, whatsoever.

I would appeal to the Life Insurance Corporation employees that they must also fall in line with the other employees and should not try to be a superior Bolschevik class by themselves. (*Interruptions*) They have become elite among the working-class and they have developed so much vested interests now like all other vested interests. Again they are losing the vested interests.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: This is humiliating. You are attacking the employees by using the words like bourgeouse etc. When they are not in a position to reply to that.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, hard words break no bones.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West): What about breaking of bones of the monopolists?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The abuse is a language in which both sides can idulge. If you say shameful, I can say more shameful which is a worse term. But, I am not accustomed to it. As I said in the beginning, I went to the school which did not teach the vocabulary in which you are specialising. Mr. Chairman, I have only one more word to say that either on the basis of comparison with the other workers or on the basis of equity, whether the Life Insurance Corporation employees have a justifiable case or a presentable case for higher and superior treatment than that which is being given to the employees of similar categories in other services or in commercial services or not, has to be examined.

I cannot, therefore, accept any of the amendments moved.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri K. A. Rajan is not present. I shall now put the amendments moved by him—amendments No. 8 and 9—to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page,—

after line 2, *insert*—

"Provided that such terms and conditions shall not be unfavourable to the employees and agents as compared to the terms and conditions existing prior to January 31, 1981." (8)

Page,—

for lines 5 to 30, *substitute*—

"(2A) All rules made under this section shall be subject to any judgement, decree or order of any court, tribunal or other authority and subject to the provision of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, or any other law or any other agreement, settlement, award or other instruments for the time being in force." (9)

[Mr. Chairman]

15 hrs.

Let the Lobbies be cleared. The Lobbies have been cleared.

Shall I put both the amendment together or one by one to vote now?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We would like to shout twice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. I will now put amendment No. 8 to Clause 2 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 8 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put Amendment No. 9 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 9 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendments Nos. 13 and 14 to the vote of the House. Do you want division?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No. Voice vote.

The Amendments Nos. 13 and 14 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendments Nos. 16 and 17 to vote.

Amendments No. 16 and 17 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 19 to vote.

The Amendment No. 19 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

Do you want division?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We want division.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The lobbies have been cleared.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): The lobbies have to be cleared again. Before the vote is taken again we have to get the lobbies cleared again. This is to be done according to the rules.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you insist I will do it again.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: It is the rule.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the lobbies be cleared.

The lobbies have been cleared. Now, I will put the Clause to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 8

[15.09 hrs.

AYES

Ankineedu, Shri M.
Ankineedu Prasad Rao, Shri P.
Arakal Shri Xavier
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Baleshwar Ram, Shri
Bansi Lal, Shri
Barrow, Shri A. E. T.
Behera, Shri Rasabehari
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhagwan Dev. Acharya
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
Bhatia, Shri R. L.
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhole, Shri R. R.
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Chakradhari Singh, Shri
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chavan, Shri S. B.
Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
Chingwang Konyak, Shri
Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damor, Shri Somjibhai
*Dandavate, Shrimati Pramila
Dennis, Shri N.

*Wrongly voted for Ayes.

Desai, Shri B. V.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Digvijay Singh, Shri
Doongar Singh, Shri
Dubey, Shri Ramnath
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gadgil, Shri V. N.
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Gomango, Shri Girdhar
Gounder, Shri A. Senapathi
Gowda, Shri D. M. Putte
Gulsher Ahmed, Shri
Jai Narain Roat, Shri
Jaideep Singh, Shri
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
*Jatiya, Shri Satyanarayan
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kamal Nath, Shri
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Kusuma Krishna Murthy, Shri
Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Mahala, Shri R. P.
Makwana, Shri Narsinh
Mallik, Shri Lakshman
Mallikarjun, Shri
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal
Muthu Kumaran, Shri R.
Nagina Rai, Shri
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Namgyal, Shri P.
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Narayana, Shri K. S.
Netam, Shri Arvind
Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao
Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
Patel, Shri Mohanbhai
Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri S. B. P.
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Pushpa Devi Singh, Kumari
Ramulu, Shri H. G.
Ranga, Prof. N. G.
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Rawat, Shri Harish Chandra Singh
Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
Rothuama, Dr. R.
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Saminuddin, Shri
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram
Shamanna, Shri T. R.
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Shanmugam, Shri P.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Singaravadivel, Shri S.
Singh, Deo, Shri K. P.
Solanki, Shri Babu Lal
Sparrow, Shri R. S.
Subba, Shri P. M.
Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
Tariq Anwar, Shri
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tewary, Prof. K. K.
Tiwari, Shri Narayan Dat
Velu, Shri A. M.
Venkataraman, Shri R.

*Wrongly voted for AYES.

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Zail Singh, Shri
Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Azmi, Dr. A. U.
Balan, Shri A. K.
Balanandan, Shri E.
Basu, Shri Chitta
Biswas, Shri Ajoy
Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan
Chaturbhuj, Shri
Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Das, Shri R. P.
Fernandes, Shri George
Ghosh, Shri Niren
Giri, Shri Sudhir
Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
Hasda, Shri Matilal
Jethmalani, Shri Ram
Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra
Maitra, Shri Sunil
Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Misra, Shri Satyagopal
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Multan Singh, Chaudhary
Muzaffar Hussain, Shri Syed
Negi, Shri T. S.
Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Roy, Pradhan, Shri Amar
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Sen, Shri Subodh
*Sethi, Shri P. C.
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Verma, Shri Phool Chand

Verma, Shri R. L. P.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result †† of the division is:

Ayes : 117
Noes : 40

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments to clause 3.

The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill".

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

Division No. 9]

[15.11 hrs.

Ankineedu, Shri M.
Ankineedu Prasad Rao, Shri P.
Arakal, Shri Xavier
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Baleshwar Ram, Shri
Bansi Lal, Shri

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*Wrongly voted for NOES.

††The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvashri B. R. Nahata, H. R. Parmar, Subhash Yadav and P. C. Sethi;

NOES: Sarvashri Shibu Soren, Chandrapal Singh, Satyanarayan Jatiya and Shrimati Pramila Dandavate.

Barrow, Shri A. E. T.
Behera, Shri Rasabehari
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhagwan Dev, Acharya
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
Bhatia, Shri R. L.
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhole, Shri R. R.
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Chakradhari Singh, Shri
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chavan, Shri S. B.
Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
Chingwang Konyak, Shri
Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Dennis, Shri N.
Desai, Shri B. V.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Digvijay Sinh, Shri
Doongar Singh, Shri
Dubey, Shri Ramnath
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gadgil, Shri V. N.
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gounder, Shri A. Senapathi
Gowda, Shri D. M. Putte
Jai Narain Roat, Shri
Jaideep Singh, Shri
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kamal Nath, Shri
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri
Kusuma Krishna Murthy, Shri
Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Mahala, Shri R. P.
Makwana, Shri Narsinh
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Mallikarjun, Shri
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal
Muthu Kumaran, Shri R.
Nahata, Shri B. R.
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Namgyal, Shri P.
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Narayana, Shri K. S.
Netam, Shri Arvind
Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao
Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.
Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
Patel, Shri Mohanbhai
Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri S. B. P.
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Pushpa Devi Singh, Kumari
Ranga, Prof. N. G.
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Rawat, Shri Harish Chandra Singh
Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
Rothuama, Dr. R.
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Shanmugam, Shri P.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass

Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Singaravadivel, Shri S.
Singh Deo, Shri K. P.
Solanki, Shri Babu Lal
Sparrow, Shri R. S.
Subba, Shri P. M.
Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
Tariq Anwar, Shri
Tayeng, Shri Sobeng
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tewary, Prof. K. K.
Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt
Velu, Shri A. M.
Venkataraman, Shri R.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Yadav, Shri Subhash Chandra
Zail Singh, Shri
Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Azmi, Dr. A. U.
Balan, Shri A. K.
Balanandan, Shri E.
Basu, Shri Chitta
Biswas, Shri Ajoy
Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan
Chaturbhuj, Shri
Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Dandavate, Shrimati Pramila
Das, Shri R. P.
Fernandes, Shri George
Ghosh, Shri Niren
Ghulam Mohammad, Shri
Giri, Shri Sudhir
Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
Hasda, Shri Matilal
Jatiya, Shri Satyanarayan
Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra
Maitra, Shri Sunil
Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Misra, Shri Satyagopal
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Muzaffar Hussain, Shri Syed
Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Sen, Shri Subodh
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.
Soren, Shri Shibu
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to corrections, the result* of the Division is:

Ayes	116
Noes	37

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4—(*Repeal and saving*)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: beg to move:

Page 3,—

for lines 6 to 9, *substitute*—

"(2) Upon such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the principal Act as amended, shall cease to be of any

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvashri Y. S. Mahajan, Saminuddin, H. G. Ramulu and K. B. S. Mani;

NOES: Sarvshri T. S. Negi, R. L. P. Verma and Phool Chand Verma

effect from the date of the promulgation of the Ordinance." (15)

सभापति महोदय, धारा 4(2) इस प्रकार है :—

"(2) इस निरसन के होते हुए भी उक्त अध्यादेश द्वारा यथा-संशोधित मूल अधिनियम के अधीन की गई कोई बात या कार्रवाई इस अधिनियम द्वारा यथा संशोधित मूल अधिनियम के अधीन की गई समझी जाएगी ।"

मैं अपने संशोधन के द्वारा चाहता हूं कि इसके स्थान पर ये शब्द रखे जायें :—

"(2) ऐसा निरसन होने पर यथा-संशोधित मूल अधिनियम के अधीन दी गई कोई बात या कार्य-वाही अध्यादेश के प्रख्यापन की तारीख से प्रभावहीन हो जायेगी "

सरकार चाहती है कि अध्यादेश द्वारा संशोधित मूल अधिनियम के अधीन जो भी कार्यवाही की गई हो, इस अध्यादेश के निरसन के बाद, रिपील हो जाने के बाद, भी उसे वैध माना जाये । मैं चाहता हू कि यह बात इस धारा में न रहे। अगर इस अध्यादेश का निरसन हो जाता है, तो उसके द्वारा संशोधित मूल अधिनियम के अनुसार जो भी कार्यवाही की गई होगी, जो भी काम किया गया होगा, उसेसही न समझा जाये । उसे भी उसी समय से रद्द माना जाए । सरकार उसे जायज करार करना चाहती है और मैं उसे नाजायज करार करना चाहता हूं । यही दोनों में अन्तर है । मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस संशोधन को स्वीकार करे । और इस कानून के बनने के पहले जो भी कार्यवाही आपने की उसको रद्द करिए । उसको सही साबित करने की कोशिश आप मत कीजिए । यही मेरे संशोधन का आशय है ।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, Shastriji's Amendment is contrary to the well-known principle of jurisprudence. In every legislation if it is set aside, we provide that whatever action has been taken earlier will be protected. And this is the Clause which says any action taken earlier will be protected. Therefore, being a negative amendment, I cannot accept it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I shall put Amendment No. 15 to Clause 4 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 15 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 10] [15.22 hrs.

AYES

Amarinder Singh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri M.
Ankineedu Prasad Rao, Shri P.
Arakarl, Shri Xavier
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari
Baleshwar Ram, Shri
Bansi Lal, Shri
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhagwan Dev, Acharya
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
Bhatia, Shri R. L.
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhole, Shri R. B.

Bhuria, Shri Dilcep Singh
Chakradhari Singh, Shri
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chavan, Shri S. B.
Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
Chingwang Konyak, Shri
Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Dennis, Shri N.
Desai, Shri B. V.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Digvijay Sinh, Shri
Dogra, Shri G. L.
Doongar Singh, Shri
Dubey, Shri Ramnath
Gadgil, Shri V. N.
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gounder, Shri A. Senapathi
Gouzagin, Shri N.
Gulsher Ahmed, Shri
Jadeja, Shri Daulatsinhji
Jai Narain Roat, Shri
Jaideep Singh, Shri
Jain, Shri Bhikhu Ram
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Khandole, Shri Z. M.
Kamal Nath, Shri
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri
Kusuma Krishna Murthy, Shri
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Mahala, Shri R. P.
Makwana, Shri Narsinh
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Mallikarjun, Shri
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal
Muthu Kumaran, Shri R.
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Namgyal, Shri P.
Nandi, Yellaiah, Shri
Narayan, Shri K. S.
Netam, Shri Arvind
Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao
Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.
Patel, Shri Mohanbhai
Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri S. B. P.
Poojari, Shri Janardhana
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Pushpa Devi Singh, Kumari
Ramulu, Shri H. G.
Ranga, Prof. N. G.
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Rawat Shri Harish Chandra Singh
Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Sahu, Shiv Prasad
Saminuddin, Shri
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumar
Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram
*Shamanna, Shri T. R.
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Shanmugam, Shri P.
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
Singh, Deo, Shri K. P.
Solanki, Shri Babu Lal

*Wrongly voted for AYES.

Sonkar, Shri Kalpnath
Sparrow, Shri R. S.
Subba, Shri P. M.
Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
Tariq Anwar, Shri
Tayeng, Shri Sobeng
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tewary, Prof. K. K.
Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt
Velu, Shri A. M.
Venkataraman, Shri R.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Zail Singh, Shri
Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Azmi, Dr. A. U.
Balan, Shri A. K.
Balanandan, Shri E.
Basu, Shri Chitta
Biswas, Shri Ajoy
Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan
Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Das, Shri R. P.
Fernandes, Shri George
Ghosh, Shri Niren
Ghulam Mohammad, Shri
Giri, Shri Sudhir
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
Hasda, Shri Matilal
Jaitya, Shri Satyanarayan
Maitra, Shri Sunil
Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
Misra, Shri Satyagopal
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Multan Singh, Chaudhary
Muzaffar Hussain, Shri Syed
Negi, Shri T. S.
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Sen, Shri Subodh
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.
Soren, Shri Shibu
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Verma, Shri R. L. P.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result†† of the division is: AYES: 116; NOES: 34.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1.—(*Short title and Commencement*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now go on to Clause 1. Mr. Ramavatar Shastri, because Shri Somnath Chatterjee has left.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

"Page 1,—

for lines 10 and 11, *substitute*—

"(2) It shall come into force with effect from the date as may be agreed upon by and between the Corporation and Associations and Unions of the employees of the Corporation." (11).

मेरा संशोधन बहुत मामूली है लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण है। इस विधेयक की धारा 1 (2) में कहा गया है कि 21 जनवरी,

†† The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvshri R. B. Behera, B. R. Nahata, Ahmed Mohammed Patel, and Mahabir Prasad;

NOES: Sarvshri Ram Jethamalani, Kamla Mishra Madhukar, T. R. Shamanna and Shrimati Pramila Dandavate.

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

1981 से यह प्रवृत्त हुआ समझा जायेगा । मेरा संशोधन है कि पंक्ति 9 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए :

"(2) यह उस तारीख से प्रवृत्त होगा जो निगम और निगम के कर्मचारियों के एसोसिएशनों और संघों द्वारा और उनके बीच तय पाई जाए ।"

मेरा निवेदन बहुत स्पष्ट है तथा महत्वपूर्ण है । दोनों के बीच समझौता होकर तय हो और कलेक्टिव बार्गेनिंग (सामूहिक सौदेबाजी) की जो आप हत्या कर रहे हैं उसको फिर से बहाल किया जाए । पुनर्जीवित किया जाए और उसके बाद किस तारीख को इसे लागू करना चाहिए और किस तरीके से लागू करना चाहिए इसके बारे में जीवन बीमा निगम के कर्मचारियों और उनके संगठनों, जितने पांच संगठन हैं, सब से मिल-जुलकर और आपकी भी आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० शामिल है, पांचों को बैठक बुलाइए और उनके साथ विचार-विमर्श कीजिए कि इसको लागू किया जाए । विचार-विनिमय के बाद जो वहां तय हो, उसके मुताबिक आपको काम करना चाहिए । यहां 31 जनवरी, जिस दिन से आपने अध्यादेश जारी किया, उस दिन से आप चाहते हैं कि इस बात को छोड़ दीजिए । अभी भी समय है कि आप उनकी कटुता को कम कीजिए । उनके अन्दर जो सरकार की मजदूर विरोधी के खिलाफ दिलों में बगावत की भावना फैली है, उस भावना को थोड़ा कम कीजिए और अगर इस संशोधन को मान लेंगे तो थोड़ी बात इतनी जरूर होगी कि फिर एक टेबल पर बैठिएगा और तानाशाही की तरह जो आप चाहते हैं, वह नहीं कर पाइएगा ।

अन्त में, मैं फिर माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि "देर आयद, दुरूस्त आयद" वाले सिद्धान्त के मुताबिक आप अभी भी सही रास्ते पर आ जाइए और हमारे इस संशोधन को मान लीजिए ।

SHRI R. VENKATARMAN: Mr. Chairman, I am sorry, I am not able to oblige him.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: It is not against jurisprudence.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The amendment which Shastriji suggested just negatives the very legislation itself. It is not as if after the Allahabad High Court had given judgment, attempts were not made to come to some kind of a negotiated agreement or settlement. But I would like to ask Shastriji, as a labour leader whether he would advise his union to give up some of the rights which they have got. The position is that LIC has now got certain rights which are far in excess of other comparable workers and no negotiation was possible. That is why the Government has been driven to the necessity of legislating. Therefore, I am unable to accept the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I shall put amendment No. 11 moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 11 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1 the Enacting Formula, the Preamble, and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

I have received a list of 15 Members who want to speak, of course, many of them are absent. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: At least those who are present can speak. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Sunil Maitra. But you have already spoken. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: So far as I am concerned there is no end. (*Interruptions*). It is not difficult—sitting in this air conditioned aloofness—to deride, denigrate and abuse and vilify the employees of the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The Finance Minister had taken the opportunity to reply to the discussions we had today. While discussing it, the Finance Minister stated that the LIC employees are bourgeois. I do not know what he means by 'bourgeois'. Anyway, I am not going into that. (*Interruptons*).

SHRI R. VENKATARMAN: Here is a list (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: A bourgeois is a person who appropriates the surplus value created by the Labour Power of the worker... (*Interruptions*) LIC employees are not appropriating the surplus value created by others. They are setting their labour power... (*Interruptions*)

15.32 hrs.

SHRI GULSHER AHMED [*in the Chair*]

Very conveniently, the Finance Minister took only two things into consideration, the Dearness Allowance and the bonus of LIC employees but not the House Rent allowance that is paid to them. The Finance Minister said that the LIC employees have been brought on par with the Reserve Bank of India employees. He has not been briefed properly. The Reserve Bank employees are drawing House Rent Allowance at the rate of 12.5 per cent of their basic salary with a minimum of Rs. 60 and maximum of Rs. 150 per month. But the LIC employees are getting only 10 per cent of their basic salary with a maximum of Rs. 40/- per month.

As far as the medical expenses are concerned, in exchange of Rs. 2.50 per month, the Central Government employees get full medical expenses for their entire family. But the LIC employees are getting only Rs. 100/- for the entire year. That is the medical assistance the LIC employees are getting and the Finance Minister has very conveniently referred to only the Dearness Allowance and bonus paid to them. He has not mentioned about House Rent Allowances and the medical expenses.

Mr. Chairman, I only want to draw the attention of the House to the hon. Finance Minister's statement that he was bringing the LIC employees in the matter of Dearness Allowance, at par with the Reserve Bank employees. And when confronted, he said that those whose pay is less than Rs. 1,099|- they are paid Rs. 15.80 as Dearness Allowance as in the case of the Reserve Bank employees. Therefore, where is the quarrel? Where is the difficulty? The difficulty is that the Finance Minister does not know—perhaps he has been wrongly briefed—that for the Reserve Bank employees the clerical grade used to be from Rs. 210 to Rs. 615 including a stagnation increment of Rs. 25|-. Now this grade has been revised from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,170 including a stagnation increment of Rs. 50|-. That means, 90 per cent of the existing basic pay has been merged with their basic pay and they get more—ranging from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1170|-. So far as the LIC employees are concerned, no merger has taken place. The basic pay has to be merged in the case of the LIC employees also and then only the DA of the Reserve Bank employees can be made applicable to them. The Finance Minister may please see his own statement in this House. The Dearness Allowance of the LIC employees should have been spelt out only when 90 per cent of their pay is merged. If it is so done, LIC employees ceiling of basic pay for Assistants should have been Rs. 1261/- and the minimum Rs. 332/-. That means, their DA should have been Rs. 18.95, as is being paid to the RBI employees. For stenographers, the minimum should have been

[Shri Sunil Maitra]

Rs. 399 and maximum Rs. 1347 and their DA should have been Rs. 20.55. Similarly, for Higher Grade Assistants their maximum should have been Rs. 1546.50 and they would have been paid Rs. 23.70. In the case of Superintendents, their maximum should have been Rs. 1757 and they would have been paid Rs. 25.30. But conveniently the Finance Minister forgot to mention that 90 per cent or, for that matter, even 1 per cent merger in the basic pay of LIC employees has not taken place. When he says it is a matter of equity, even in the matter of DA. for RBI employees you are paying Rs. 25.30 as ceiling whereas for LIC employees, you are only paying Rs. 15.30 as ceiling. Secondly, LIC employees have become bourgeois—that is what you say. Their grade is Rs. 175—585, a 22 years grade. For the last 33 years you have been ruling this country. If you take the base year as 1960-100, today the all India consumer price index should be round about Rs. 415. The cost of living is going up. Are the LIC employees responsible for it? You are responsible for it. Your economic policies are giving rise to inflation. Your policy of taxation, your policy of deficit financing, your policy of public borrowing, your policy of giving concessions to big bourgeois houses, is responsible for it. Tatas, Birlas and other big bourgeois houses are jacking up the prices and looting the people. Because of these things, the prices have gone up and you are bound to give DA. Again I am repeating the same argument. The fact that you are not paying the others cannot be the logic; because you are able to cheat and deprive the others, that cannot be the logic of your having absolute authority, logical authority, to go on cheating the LIC employees and depriving the LIC employees. Therefore, I submit that I oppose this Bill lock, stock and barrel and I shall go on opposing it, along with not only the 45,000 LIC employees but the entire working class, who are opposing it.

SHRI SUBODH SEN (Jalpaiguri): Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill. When I read this Bill, I find that Government has sought for an enabling instrument to implement the theory that the ruling party has been enunciating since 1974. You will recall that since 1974, no less a person than the Prime Minister herself has said that the fruits of national development are being appropriated by the organised sector, implying that the organised sector must be struck down and implying that the peasantry should be set against the organised working class. Now this enabling instrument is being chiselled fast. First it will come upon the insurance employees. After that, by and by, it will strike down the other sectors of the organised working class. Let it be noted that the ruling party is not very consistent. In 1974, they enunciated that theory because there was a strike in our country. But only a few months back, when the peasantry came in the streets, then again another theory was doled out to us—the peasantry is waging a war against the nation; the peasantry is holding the nation to ransome! So, today the working class, tomorrow the peasantry. The crisis is growing and is deepening. They have themselves admitted in their *Economic survey* that inflation is now a world-wide phenomenon. India cannot escape from it. They are taking for granted that there will be increasing inflation, as a result of which there will be price rise, when people will come on the streets. Then, one by one, these enabling instruments will be sought for. So, I vehemently oppose this Bill.

My second point is this. Government is a continuing institution. This agreement, which was reached in 1974, was approved by the then Cabinet, particularly by the then Cabinet Minister in charge of Finance. If you repudiate and abrogate this agreement, it will be uncharitable not only to the employees but also to the then Finance Minister. What will be the faith in the Government for the people if a third or fourth Govern-

ment comes and abrogates the agreements entered into by the earlier Governments?

Thirdly, LIC is an autonomous institution. It is true that the Act gives ample powers to the Government to deal with it. But simply because they have the power, should they interfere? In the year 1974 when they approved of this agreement, certainly it was found viable and they did not think that it would ruin the economy of the country. So, it is very uncharitable for them now to come forward with this Bill to abrogate the agreement.

I take this as a preliminary step of the attack which will be waged against the workers. I oppose this Bill. I think the workers and the toiling section, including the peasantry, whom they are trying to put against the organised working class, will combine and fight this Bill outside the House.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West): Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill, which has been brought against the LIC employees, because it is anti-working class. Since this Bill is a clear intention of the Government to curb the trade union rights of the working class, the workers and employees of the entire country are concerned over the issue. Now that the Government have started with the LIC employees, I am sure that in future such a type of attempt will be made in the case of workers in other sectors also.

The Government are following policy in favour of the capitalists, which will lead to the total break down of the employer-employee relationship system in the country. Now the Government have come forward with a Bill, whcih will deprive the workers of the financial benefits which they were hitherto enjoying. But will the Finance Minister bring forward a Bill to reduce the profits of the capitalists and the monopolists? He will not do it, because he is representing them. In fact, it is for their benefit that he has brought forward this Bill. They are very happy with this Bill. Now in their own sector they will attack the workers and curb the benefits of the workers, taking a clue from the Government.

The employees and workers of this country are against this Bill. We know that the present ruling party is out and out anti-working class. So, not only the LIC employees, but the entire working class, including the Central and State Government employees will unite and fight outside Parliament to defeat your attempt to deprive the working classes of their rightful dues. I oppose the Bill.

श्री रीवलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। सभापति जी, यह सरकार बराबर हरिजनों, श्रमिकों और मजदूरों की पक्षधर होने का स्वांग रचती रहती है। इस सरकार ने आज से 25 साल पहले मजदूरों के हित के लिए नियम बनाए और बराबर उनको व्यवहार में लाने के लिए उनका पक्ष लेती रही, वही सरकार आज जीवन बीमा कर्मचारियों के अधिकारों पर इस बिल के द्वारा कुठाराघात करने जा रही है। कर्मचारियों को वर्षों से जो कुछ अधिकार प्राप्त हुए थे, आपसी समझौते और न्यायालयों के निर्णयों के द्वारा उनको जो अधिकार हासिल हुए थे, उन सब अधिकारों को यह सरकार एक ही प्रहार के द्वारा समाप्त करने जा रही है जो श्रमिक हित में नहीं होगा। सरकार ने आशय रखा है कि बीमा धारकों और निगम के हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए कर्मचारियों का वेतन, बोनस और अन्य सुविधाएं बहुत अधिक हैं लेकिन यह भी देखना चाहिए कि पिछले 5 वर्ष में निगम के कर्मचारियों ने कड़ी मेहनत कर के और पालिसी धारकों से संपर्क करके पालिसी धारकों की संख्या

[श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

में काफ़ी वृद्धि की है और आय को 220 प्रतिशत बढ़ाया है। यह सारा श्रेय बड़े अधिकारियों को नहीं जाता, बल्कि उन सारे कर्मचारियों पर निर्भर करता है जिन्होंने अपने मनोयोग से बीमा-धारकों से सपर्क करके पालिसियों को बढ़ाया है। इस तरह से इन कर्मचारियों पर यह प्रहार प्रजातंत्र और मजदूरों के विरोध में है। यह बिल कतई लोकतांत्रिक नहीं कहा जा सकता। इस बिल से मैं समझता हूं कि सारे देश में एक विद्रोह की भावना सुलगेगी, क्योंकि इसके द्वारा मजदूरों के सारे अधिकारों को समाप्त किया गया है।

सभापति महोदय, अभी तक जब कभी भी कोई बात होती थी तो उसे आपसी समझौते के द्वारा सुलझा लिया जाता था और हड़ताल को टाल दिया जाता था, लेकिन अब तो जीवन बीमा कर्मचारियों के पास हड़ताल के अलावा और कोई चारा नहीं रह गया है। अब उनके पास एक मात्र हथियार हड़ताल ही कहा जा सकता है। ऐसी स्थिति में सारे देश में जीवन बीमा निगम के हजारों कर्मचारियों को हड़ताल के कगार पर लाकर खड़ा कर दिया गया है। इस बिल के द्वारा सभी कर्मचारियों को सरकार के प्रति अनास्था पैदा हो गई है। जो सरकार मजदूरों का दम भरती है, पेपरबाजी करती है, मजदूरों के हितों की रक्षा करने के ढोल बजाती रहती है वही सरकार इस प्रकार के कानून के द्वारा श्रमिकों के अधिकारों का हनन करने जा रही है। यह उसकी कथनी और करनी के अन्तर का सबूत है। हाथी के दांत दिखाने के और, और खाने के कुछ और ही होते हैं। उसी तरह से सरकार का यह कदम भी है। व्यवहार में यह कानून मजदूर विरोधी है। इसलिए मैं इसका घोर विरोध करता हूं।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is one of the most preposterous and bad Bills, a sort of fascist type of measure, that I have ever seen being introduced in the Parliament. This is not only anti-working class but also anti-national.

I have heard the Finance Minister saying that the LIC employees have become bourgeois. Perhaps, the Finance Minister thinks that Tatas and Birlas are workers and that Indian workers have become capitalists, the bourgeois class. He is in the service of those workers, Tatas and Birlas—they are not bourgeois; they are workers.

May I tell you, when it concerns Tatas and Birlas, etc., this Government and their Ministers simply crawl on their bellies before them. But when it comes to the working class, they become a mighty policemen, beating them down, and they think that a patriotic service has been rendered by them. With this Bill, I say, the Government has declared a war on the working class. That is what the Government has done. We have seen the real importance of it.

They are going back on all the promises as in the case of Bangalore based public sector employees. They are enacting a measure in order to bypass the Supreme Court and to negate its judgment. To the extent they have gone, it is an anti-national posture. Because to go against the people of the country is to become anti-national. To be simply in the service of big bourgeois class is also anti-national. The entire lot of them has become anti-national. This has become clear with the introduction of this Bill.

Not only this. When they say that Indian workers have become bourgeois, they are setting one section of the working class against another and their purpose is to create a division so that the working people of the town and the country side cannot

come together and march against them, the real exploiters. That is their whole purpose. To the extent they want to create a division amongst the working people and the Indian people in this country, it is a deliberate, diabolical policy that is being pursued by them.

They talk of raising the living standards of 50 per cent of the people living below the poverty line. There are 70 per cent of the people who are living below the poverty line. There are agricultural labourers. Their standard of living will never be raised. instead, they will be pushed down below the poverty line. They will point out to them and say that it is an organised sector. They have fought for pretty long years to win some concessions from them. They want to snatch those concessions from them; they want to curtail them. They are living in misery. During the regime of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the assets of the ten capitalists went from Rs. 500 crores to more than Rs. 1,000 crores, in three years. That means their assets doubled.

Whenever the entire industry was in stagnation, that was falsely attributed to the poor services rendered by the workmen! I am sure that they will go on repeating the same charge in future also.

Let me make it clear that the trade union movement and the working class are being driven to the wall. We have no option but to accept the challenge and to fight it back. And naturally this fight will go on, with whatever means we have at our disposal. There will be no let or hindrance in this fight. Since it is a general war, everything is fair in war and love. We declare that we will fight it tooth and nail, inside and outside Parliament, through strikes, through demonstration and through every possible method and bring the urban and countryside together, in order to oust this Government from power. This Government has become a stumbling-block in the path of advance of the Indian people. I, therefore, oppose this measure, lock, stock and barrel.

I know this Fascist Government will not retreat from the position. But, we will also not retreat from the position. There can never be any compromise between the authoritarian forces and the people. So, the war is on. We will fight this war. Whatever may be the consequences to be faced, we are prepared to face and we will face them and fight will continue.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी, मैं इस विधेयक का जोरदार विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। इस विधेयक के जरिए सरकार ने द्विपक्षीय और त्रिपक्षीय समझौते के सिद्धान्त पर सब से करारी चोट की है। आश्चर्य की बात है कि जो सरकार द्विपक्षीय और त्रिपक्षीय समझौते की अब तक बराबर वकालत करती रही और मजदूर आन्दोलन में इन सिद्धान्तों को स्वीकार कर लिया तब सरकार स्वयं ही उस सिद्धान्त पर हमला कर रही है। अगर इसे तानाशाही प्रवत्ति का द्योतक माना जाय तो क्या हर्ज होगा ? इस बात को यह प्रमाणित करता है कि सरकार ने अपनी जो पुरानी कार्यवाही और नीति निर्धारित की स्वयं उस पर चोट कर रही है। हिन्दुस्तान में पूजीवादी व्यवस्था को मजबूत करने के लिये।

सरकार की तरफ़ से तर्क दिया जाता है कि उनको बहुत तनख्वाह मिलती है, उनको हम नीचे लाना चाहते हैं क्योंकि हमारे देश में बहुत सारे ऐसे लोग हैं जिनको बहुत कम मिलता है। खेत मजदूर का नाम सरकार लेती है। किस ने आपको रोका कि खेत मजदूरों को कम से कम 5 रु० मिनिमम मजदूरी देने का जो हमारे बिहार में नियम है उसको आप ऊंचा कर के 10, 20 रु० ले जायें। कौन रोकता है ? अगर कोई रोकता तो कह सकते थे कि विरोधी दल के लोग इसमें रुकावट डालते

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

हैं। इसमें हम तो आपका साथ देंगे। ऐसा कानून लाइये। सरकार ने वादा भी किया है कि वह खेत-मजदूरों के लिए एक कानून लायेगी और पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के पैमाने पर उन के लिए कुछ न कुछ व्यवस्था की जायेगी, ताकि उनकी स्थिति में सुधार हो। लेकिन अभी तक वह ऐसा कानून नहीं ला पा रही है। कौन रोकता है उसे ? वह ऐसा कानून लाये, हम उसका साथ देंगे। लेकिन वह तो लोगों में फूट पैदा करना चाहती है, उद्योग-धंधों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों और देहात में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के बीच विभेद पैदा करना चाहती है। ऐसा कर के वह ग़रीबों की हितैषी बनने का स्वांग रचना चाहती है, जो चलने वाला हीं है।

16.00

किसी माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक ही कहा है कि सरकार मुनाफ़ाखोरों के खिलाफ़ उनके मुनाफ़े पर बंदिश लगाने के लिए, इजारेदारों, बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों और विदेशी चाय कंपनियों के मुनाफ़े पर बंदिश लगाने के लिए कानून क्यों नहीं लाती है। टाटा और बिड़ला बारह-बारह अरब रुपये के मालिक बन चुके हैं। क्या सरकार ने कभी उनके मुनाफ़े पर बंदिश लगाने की हिम्मत की है ? उसकी हिम्मत उनके सामने खत्म हो जाती है। वह उनके सामने भीगी बिल्ली की तरह व्यवहार करती है और मजदूरों पर डंडा चलाती है।

मैं मुगलसराय से आ रहा हूं। कल मुझे ख़बर मिली कि जो महिलायें यहां प्रदर्शन करने के लिए आ रही थीं, महंगाई के ख़िलाफ़ महिलाओं को रोजगार देने की मांग करने के लिए, दहेज प्रथा के खिलाफ़, उन पर होने वाले बलात्कार और अत्याचार के ख़िलाफ़, इस सरकार की बेशरम पुलिस ने मुगलसराय में उन पर बर्बर लाठी-चार्ज किया। यह शरम की बात नहीं, तो और क्या है ? सरकार लम्बी चौड़ी बातें करती है कि हम मजदूरों के हितैषी हैं। वह मजदूरों की हितैषी होने का सुबूत लाठी चला कर दे रही है।

सरकार इस तरह के रवैये को छोड़ दे। वह मजदूर संगठनों के साथ, मजदूर जमातों के साथ, समझौते और सुलह-सफ़ाई का व्यवहार करे। जिन सिद्धान्तों को उसने पहले स्वीकार किया है, वह उनका पालन करे। एल आई सी के मजदूरों के साथ उसने 1974 में बोनस देने का सिद्धान्त स्वीकार किया था। यह निर्णय समझौता-वार्ता के फलस्वरूप हुआ था। सरकार ने उन्हें कोई भीख नहीं दी थी, उनके प्रति कोई दया नहीं दिखाई थी। वे लड़े थे—अपनी ताकत और संगठन के बल पर उन्होंने आन्दोलन किया था। सरकार ने उनकी मांग को सही समझा और उनको बोनस दिया। अब वह उसको छीनना चाहती है।

सरकार ने इस कानून के जरिये बिरनी के छत्ते पर पत्थर मारने की कोशिश की है। अगर बिरनी के छत्ते पर पत्थर मारा जाता है, तो बिरनी आ कर काटती हैं। मधुमक्खी भी वही करती है। अगर आप उसके छत्ते पर ईंट-पत्थर मारेंगे, तो वह काटेगी आपको भंभोर लेगी, जिससे आपका बदन फूल जायेगा और आपको तकलीफ़ होगी। सरकार ने हिन्दुस्तान के संगठित और असंगठित दोनों मजदूरों को चुनौती दी है कि उसके लिए कानून और व्यवस्था का कोई मतलब नहीं है, बल्कि जो वह चाहेगी, जो उसकी नेता चाहेगी, जो उसका संगठन चाहेगा, वही होगा और बाकी लोगों की बात नहीं मानी जायेगी।

कहने के लिए यह जनतंत्र है, लेकिन अमल में यह कोई और तंत्र है, यह धन-तंत्र है,

जिसमें सारा काम पूंजीपतियों के स्वार्थ की रक्षा के लिए होता है। लेकिन अब मजदूर चुप रहने वाले नहीं हैं। उनमें बहुत अधिक गुस्सा है। उसका सुबूत यही है कि सरकार के पीछे चलने वाले मजदूर-आई एन टी यू सी के झण्डे के नीचे चलने वाले मजदूर—भी इस कानून का विरोध कर रहे हैं। एल आई सी के मजदूरों के प्रति सरकार ने जो नीति अपनाई है, वे उसका जोरदार तरीके से विरोध कर रहे हैं। सरकार को उनके गुस्से का भी सामना करना पड़ेगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से फिर निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह दमन का, अपनी पुलिस और फ़ौज की शक्ति का इस्तेमाल न करें मजदूर आन्दोलन को कुचलने के लिए। मजदूर संगठित होंगे।

आखिर में एक बात और कह देना चाहता हूं। आप कहते हैं कि खेत मजदूरों को बहुत कम मजदूरी मिलती है। जब हम लोग खेत मजदूर यूनियनों की तरफ से आन्दोलन करने जाते हैं, बिहार की बात मैं बता रहा हूं कि पांच रुपये भी इन को नहीं मिलते, जब हम कहते हैं कि उन को मिलना चाहिए तो आपके कांग्रेस के बड़े-बड़े नेता और कार्यकर्ता विरोध करते हैं और कहते हैं कि देखो, यह मजदूरों का दल है, यह किसान-विरोधी है। उस समय आप कहां जाते हैं? उस समय आप को कहना चाहिए कि नहीं, शास्त्री जी या इन का दल या इस तरह के जो वामपक्षी विचारधारा के लोग हैं, किसान सभा के लोग हैं या मजदूर यूनियनों के लोग हैं, ये जो मांग करते हैं इन की मांग सही है? ऐसा क्यों नहीं कहते? लड़िए मिलजुल कर के। इसलिए विधेयक का डर मत दिखलाइए। मजदूर समझ रहा है, आप की हिम्मत नहीं है। अगर आप की हिम्मत होती तो इस विधेयक पर राय जानने के लिए आप इस को प्रचारित करते। उसी से आप को अन्दाज लग जाता कि हिन्दुस्तान का मजदूर वर्ग, हिन्दुस्तान का किसान बहुसंख्या में है, क्योंकि मैं अकेले नहीं बोल रहा हूं, बहुसंख्यक जनता की भावनाओं को मुखरित कर रहा हूं और आप के सामने रख रहा हूं। बहुमत जनता आप के विरुद्ध जा चुकी है। अगर आप अभी भी नहीं माने तो फिर आप जहां जाने वाले हैं सात समुद्र में वहां आप को डुबा कर ही जनता छोड़ेगी।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का जोरदार विरोध करता हूं।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा): लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन अमैंडमेंट बिल का मैं समर्थन करता हूं। माननीय शास्त्री जी जो बात अभी कर रहे थे उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। हिन्दुस्तान में चाहे सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज हों, पब्लिक सैक्टर एम्पलाईज हों या प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हों, कहीं पर भी हों, जितनी तनख्वाह इस लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन में मिलती है उतनी तनख्वाह किसी में भी नहीं मिलती। हमारी नीति है कि वेज पालिसी हमारी ऐसी हो जिस के अन्तर्गत जितना काम जो करे, उतनी तनख्वाह उस को मिले। तो जितना काम जो करता है जैसे एक क्लर्क स्टेट गवर्नमेंट में काम करता है, एक सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट में करता है, एक पब्लिक सेक्टर में काम करता है, इन तीनों को कितना मिलता है और लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन में काम करने वाले को कितना मिलता है? इस को देखा जाय। सब एक प्रकार के क्लर्क हैं, एक ही कैटेगरी में सब आते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में अगर इन को ज्यादा पैसा दिया जाता है, ज्यादा बढ़ावा दिया जाता है तो निश्चित तरीके से वह एक भेदभाव की नीति होगी और वह भेदभाव की नीति हमारी सरकार नहीं अपनाना चाहती, इसलिए इस प्रकार

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

बिल वह यहां लाई है । जो बिल इस पालिसी को लागू करने के लिए लाया गया है निश्चित तरीके से वह स्वागत योग्य है ।

दूसरा निवेदन मैं करना चाहता हूं--इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूटस ऐक्ट में वर्कर की डेफिनीशन में कौन आता है ? कौन वर्कमैन है ? इस का उस में प्रावधान है कि कितना पैसा पाने वाले को वर्कर माना जाता है । उस डेफिनीशन को अगर आप पढ़ेंगे तो निश्चित तरीके से आप को अन्दाज हो जायगा कि किस को आप वर्कमैन मानते हैं और उस को किस प्रकार का लाभ मिलना चाहिए । इससे स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि वर्कमैन की डेफिनीशन के आधार पर इन सारी नीतियों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए इस प्रकार का बिल यहां पर हम ने प्रस्तुत किया है । निश्चित तरीके से यह हमारी नीतियों के जो कांग्रेस की सरकार ने लेबर के बारे में अपनाई है उस के अनुकूल है । जिस प्रकार से मजदूरों को आगे बढ़ाने की नीति कांग्रेस की सदैव से ही रही है उसी के अनुरूप यह विधेयक भी है और निश्चित तरीके से उन वर्कमैन को जितना लाभ हमारे कायदे कानूनों से मिलना चाहिए वह देने का प्रयत्न सदैव हमारी सरकार ने किया है । यह जो कहते हैं कि बहुसंख्यक हम हैं यह गलत है । अगर आप बहुसंख्यक हैं तो हम यहां पर कैसे बैठे हुए हैं ? हमारा तो यहां से पत्ता कट जाना चाहिए था । शास्त्री जी बहुसंख्यक नहीं हैं । उन के पास तो थोड़े से लोग हैं जिन के आधार पर वह बात करना चाहते हैं और वह ह्वाइट कालर लोग हैं । उन ह्वाइट कालर लोगों की हिमायत कर के वह करोड़ों करोड़ गरीब आदमियों के साथ अन्याय और अत्याचार करने में लगे हैं । इस प्रकार की नीति हिन्दुस्तान में निश्चित तरीके से नहीं चल सकती । हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने सी पी एम के भाइयों को बिल्कुल ठीक कहा कि ये बुजुर्ग लोग हैं, ये उन लोगों का समर्थन करते हैं जो लोग आज संगठित हो कर इस देश के अन्दर खराब वातावरण बनाने की योजना बना रहे हैं । पब्लिक सेक्टर के लोगों को बरगला कर इस सरकार के खिलाफ विद्रोह करना चाहते हैं । ज्यादा तनख्वाह पाने वाले लोगों को संगठित कर के इस सरकार के खिलाफ ये काम करना चाहते हैं । जहां इन की सरकार है वेस्ट बंगाल में वहां तो जोतेदारों को निकाल रहे हैं । उन के साथ किस प्रकार का अन्याय हो रहा है ? जमीनें छीनी जा रही हैं, अन्याय और अत्याचार किया जा रहा है वेस्ट बंगाल के अन्दर और ये आज उन लोगों की पैरवी कर रहे हैं । यह पैरवी करते समय उन को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि उन की खुद की स्टेट में जहां वे सरकार चला रहे हैं वहां गरीब मजदूरों, गरीब काश्तकारों और छोटे छोटे लोगों को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए किस प्रकार की व्यवस्था वे कर रहे हैं ? यह सही है कि आज मार्क्सिस्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग इस देश में गन्दा वातावरण बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं । पहले भी आपने देखा है कि कोयले की खानों में क्या हो रहा है ? किस प्रकार की अव्यवस्था वहां पर आई हुई है । मार्क्सिस्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग वहां से 50 लाख टन कोयला स्मगल करके विदेशों को भेज रहे हैं । इस प्रकार की नीति इनके द्वारा अपनाई जा रही है । यहां पर ये कहते हैं कि इस व्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाना चाहते हैं लेकिन इनकी नीतियों से बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हो जायेगा कि किस तरीके से ये इस देश में काम करना चाहते है ? इनकी कथनी में कुछ है और इनकी करनी में कुछ और है । यहां पर ये कुछ और कहते हैं और बाहर कुछ और कहते हैं । इस प्रकार की नीतियां अपना कर ये लोग निश्चित तौर से इस देश को आगे बढ़ाने में मदद नहीं कर सकते हैं । इसलिए

मैं इन भाइयों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इनकी कथनी और करनी में जो अन्तर है उसको ये दूर करें। यदि आप लोग मजदूरों का भला करना चाहते हैं, किसानों का भला करना चाहते हैं और गरीबों का भला करना चाहते हैं तो आप उन नीतियों को अपना समर्थन दें जो कि हमारी सरकार बराबर मजदूरों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए अपनाती रही है, किसानों और गरीबों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए अपनाती रही है।

शास्त्री जी, आप कहते हैं कि हमारी नेता, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी तानाशाह हैं लेकिन वे तानाशाह नहीं हैं बल्कि वे प्रजातंत्र में पूरा विश्वास रखने वाली हैं। उन्होंने प्रजातन्त्र को मजबूत बनाने के लिए सदैव अपनी आस्था व्यक्त की है। इस देश को ऊपर उठाने में जितना काम उन्होंने किया है उतना और किसी ने भी नहीं किया है। इस देश की सारी व्यवस्थाओं को ठीक तरीके से चलाने के लिए जितना काम उन्होंने किया है उतना अन्य कोई भी नहीं कर सकता है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उन नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों के आधार पर हमें इस बात को सोचना चाहिए कि आज लाइफ इंश्योरेंस के कर्मचारियों को क्या मिल रहा है और दूसरों को क्या मिल रहा है? लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कार्पोरेशन के कर्मचारियों को कितना बोनस और डी ए मिल रहा है और दूसरों को कितना मिल रहा है? दोनों को देख कर हमें समन्वय स्थापित करना पड़ेगा। अगर आज इसको ठीक नहीं किया जायेगा तो इन लोगों ने आज लाइफ इंश्योरेंस वालों को बहकाया है, कल को रिजर्व बैंक वालों को बहकायेंगे, फिर पब्लिक सेक्टर अण्डरटेकिंग्ज वालों को बहकायेंगे और उसके बाद गवर्नमेण्ट सर्वेन्ट्स को बहकायेंगे। इस प्रकार से इस देश की व्यवस्था नहीं चल सकेगी।

हमारे कम्युनिस्ट साथियों ने पीछे जनता पार्टी का समर्थन किया था लेकिन मैं नहीं जानता उन्होंने मजदूरों और किसानों के हित में कौन सा काम किया? ये केवल उन लोगों के पिछलग्गू बनकर रह गए। इन्होंने भी इस देश की व्यवस्थाओं को बिगाड़ने में कोई कोर-कसर बाकी नहीं रखी। तीन साल के शासन में निश्चित तौर से इस देश को बर्बाद किया गया और आज भी ये बर्बाद करना चाहते हैं। फरनाण्डीस साहब यहां पर बैठे हैं, इन्होंने 1974 से बराबर इस देश को बर्बाद करने का काम किया और जब सरकार में आए तो सीमेण्ट का दाम बढ़ाया, उसमें मिट्टी मिलाई और मल्टीनेशनल्स को प्रोत्साहन दिया। जनता पार्टी के शासन में इन्होंने देश को बर्बाद कर दिया, इस देश को रसातल में पहुंचा दिया। यह तो श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का नेतृत्व और उनकी नीतियां हैं जिन्होंने इस देश को जहन्नुम में जाने से बचाया और अब मजबूती के साथ इस देश को आगे बढ़ा रही हैं। उन्होंने इंफ्लेशन को रोका है और महंगाई को रोकने का प्रयत्न कर रही हैं। हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर की सूझ-बूझ से ऐसे कार्यक्रम बनाए जा रहे हैं जिनसे देश को शक्ति मिलेगी। इसीलिए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill. For the last several days we have been dealing with this issue and debating it. I was seeing the Finance Minister, sitting in front of me, fondling the old annual number of Main Stream, and I also say him very seriously studying it. I did not know that all that he was studying was just one article written by me—I thought he was doing little more than that— and that too not the entire article but just a couple of sentences from that article. I would, however, like the Finance Minister to know that the views that appeared in the article of Mainstream—the Annual Number 1977—are not the views that

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I held as a member of the Government. They are the views that I have held all through my trade union life and if the hon. Minister would care to read one other article which I wrote after May Day 1980 and it has appeared in a magazine called Sunday published from Calcutta in July last year, he would find that my views are the same.

I have not discussed the wage structure of any particular category of employees. I have been an advocate of a national wage policy all through my trade union life and it is now about thirty-two years. Over these years we have fougnt many a battle, one of which was cited by an hon. Member who makes with his noise all that lacks in arguments and just everything else. That was the 1974 strike of the railwaymen. My hon. friend sees in that an attempt to create chaos in the country. It is not an original statement that you are making. Others have made it before you. But the fact is that in 1974 the strike was on this very issue of national wage policy. The railwaymen were demanding parity in wages with other sections of public employees. There is a strike going on in Bagalore just now. One hundred twenty thousand workers are involved in that strike in Bangalore, Nasik, Naini, Lucknow, Hyderabad and elsewhere in the country. They have withstood for the last 74 days every kind of assault on them — physical and other tactics— which no civilised Government should be use.

I wish to refer in this House the use of barbed wire round the Chiklal Bagh ground in Bangalore on the 5th of this month to prevent a meeting of the workers. The police, the PWD and contract labour spend the whole night to surround it with barbed wire—ten feet high barbed wire—to prevent the workers from assembling for a meeting.

Sir, this morning this House was to witness a poster and hand bills which are now telling the Malaylees and the Kerala people and the Tamil people— that includes my esteemed friend, the Finance Minister, also because he comes from Tamil Nadu and there in Karnataka there is a wing of the ruling party which says 'throw out Malaylees and the Tamilians. If you do not do it within seven days than they will starve you of water, electricity and rations.' (*Interruptions*).

We shall be discussing separately. The hon. Member may keep back his fire because he will get a chance most probably tomorrow to counter it with evidence. But today I am raising it in the House with evidence. Sir, the only point that I am making is that there is a struggle going on and let me tell the hon. Members that there is something else that they tried to do. Weeks ago a Minister of the Government was sent down to Bangalore, the Minister of Health, Shri Shankaranand. He spent two days in Bangalore calling together all the Harijan workers and telling them this is an attack on the public sector and so on and so forth and those workers were asked to go back to work. They refused to go back. Another effort was made to tell the Brahmin workers that they must protect the leader and, therefore, they must go back to work. Nothing works, Mr. Shankaranand! Neither Brahmin slogan nor Harijan slogan works. And now you are back to one of the lowest of slogans you could possibly, coin, that of Malayalee versus Karnataka; Tamilian versus Karnataka. But we will deal with it separately. The point I am making is that the struggle for parity in wages is something for which people like me have always fought. The Finance Minister pointed out that Allahabad High Court has given a judgement and he said. 'My esteemed friend Mr. George Fernandes was a member of the Government; so also Prof. Madhu Dandavate'. I would like my esteemed friend the Finance Minister to know this, that some of us opposed the idea of going in appeal to the

Supreme Court. I know I have taken an oath and I am assuming that even when I am in opposition I am bound by that oath. And that is why it is very difficult very often to discuss a lot of things. But let me make this point that some of us opposed it. I lost here as I lost on many other things and my Government lost on this issue also. But I would like the Finance Minister, if he wants to quote me, not to quote me only on one article in the Mainstream but to quote me on a number of other articles on issues on which I kept on speaking in this House and also writing outside and now that I know that the Hon. Finance Minister reads the Mainstream and reads it with such dilligence, maybe, some of us could write a little more in the Mainstream so that we may help the Finance Minister assimilate some of the ideas for which we have been campaigning in this country. Will the Finance Minister accept my idea of abandoning the 700-crore fraud on the Indian people in the name of Asian Games? (*Interruption*). Why not? After all, if George Fernandes has given an idea as to how the national wage policy should be, and if those ideas inspire the Finance Minister, why should not George Fernandes's idea on 700-crore of money going into the drain in an extravaganza which has no relevance to the people of this country also not inspire him? Will the Finance Minister listen to George Fernandes on the Black Money Bonds when the Bill comes up next week or when it is put on the list? I said that we are opposed to this Bill. I said that it is an invitation to black money. Will he accept my views on that? Will he accept my views on take over of large number of large-sized private sector undertakings? So, Sir, the main point that I am trying to make out is that there are wider issues involved. Our opposition to this Bill came on a variety of grounds; I shall not go back to them again. But take the Statement of Objects and Reasons which the Finance Minister has enumerated in the Bill. What has he said? He said and I quote:

> "In order to control the cost of administration in the interest of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and its policyholders whose premium income the Corporation holds as a Trustee, it became necessary for Government to vest itself with powers to determine the terms and conditions of service of the employees and agents and streamline the salary structure."

Now, I would like to ask the Finance Minister that if this is the primary object with which he came forward with this Bill, why is he deciding now to split the LIC into 5 units? Is that also to reduce the expense ratio, the cost structure and so on and so forth? Or is it to provide for 5 Chairman instead of one Chairman? To provide instead of one M.D., 5 M.Ds? Instead of one Board of 10 and 2 Joint Secretaries (who incidentally get less than the LIC employees but who would continue to enjoy being Joint Secretaries rather than become LIC clerks by using some of the influence which otherwise they spend along in a very big way); instead of having two or three in One Board, you want to have 10 of them on 5 boards? Instead of having 10 member Board of Directors you want to provide for 50,—all of your own people? (*Interruptions*) It is very important to educate some of you, particularly when we have a young man like you and an enthusiastic man like you who is ever willing to learn even in this age. It is very important that we raise this issue again today because I want the Finance Minister to remember that if we are opposing this Bill today it is not because we support anything that is irrational; we are opposing it because the grounds which the Minister has come forward which are not tenable. I would now go back to the point he made about Mr. Fernandes

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and Prof. Madhu Dandavate being in the Cabinet which went in appeal. We were fair, but you may charge us that we had gone on appeal. But we did something that was legal and we went on appeal to the Supreme Court. What you have done is that you try to introduce through the back-door an Ordinance with which you are now trying to do away with all that the workers have achieved over 20 years through collective bargaining. Are you trying to equate your Act with this Ordinance which the Government is going against an appeal, against the judgment of the Court? Some of us did not support that idea. But can you equate this too? And yet I find the Finance Minister today having no other argument. having nothing else to fall back upon... (*Interruptions*) My colleague Prof. Dandavate was quoted as saying that he was quoting the Bible when he was reading the main stream of article.... (*Interruptions*) I felt like saying that the devil is... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: It was wrongly quoted.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: If at all sometimes devil is friendly, it becomes a problem...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Here it was a saint quoting from a very bad scripture....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Now, we are in a situation where the Government have really thrown a challenge. This is a challenge which we are seeing everywhere and I am sure the hon. Member from Rampur Constituency will not take me a miss when I say that we were facing it in Modi Nagar, we were facing it in Bangalore public sector undertakings, we were facing it in a large number of sectors where the workers are being denied a fair deal. You are using all the powers that you possess today to deny them of even what they have. Many of us have criticised this Bill that it is not only a wage freeze Bill but you are moving in the direction of wage cut, to which you have taken the first step by bringing this Bill forward in this House. You may use all the powers that you have to pass this Bill. But let me warn you that it is not going to work. It did not work earlier and it will not work now. Last time, you did similar things. Don't forget that. I do not want to go and refer to the ancient history. I only want to go back to 3 or 4 years during which period you brought forward the Emergency Bill and then you tried to do away the various concessions which the workers had secured after several years of struggle and you know the consequence. Today you are doing it without the Emergency or may be having created a situation of challenging the working class in this country, you would than think that may be conditions could be created where you can once again talk in terms of Emergency. It is very difficult to know their minds because very often when they say 'No', it means 'Yes' and when they say 'Yes' it means 'No'. It is very difficult to know what is going on in their minds.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Especially when the ladies any 'No'.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The ladies are sometimes kind and soft-hearted.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: So, if the Government has any such ideas that they will beat the workers down and as the hon. Members has just now pointed out about the poor and rural people and so on and so forth and I know a large number of hon. Members on the ruling party side are deeply concerned about the poor and the rural and you approached some of them the other day. Now, the expenses that have been incurred, work out to anywhere between one hundred crores

and two hundred crores of rupees. It was nice to see, it was nice to know that in your disposition the poor of this country can afford Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 200 crores to come to Delhi just for a day. It is good to hear that, it is good to read that, it is good to know that. But if you think that you are now going to create a situation where you are going to bring about a division between urban and the rural, between the workers and the peasants, you are making a mistake on that (*Interruptions*). We never made that mistake. Of course, we made a number of mistakes, not a mistake of that nature... (*Interruptions*) because we are aware of the fact that the workers of the country are the children of the farmers. I want to warn this Government. This is a very major piece of legislation which they are now going to enact. It will be passed, they have the majority with which they can pass it. We are aware of that. But since they are now on the threshold of enacting this major piece of legislation and in the process, throwing a challenge to the working people of this country, let me tell the Finance Minister, let me tell the Government that we take your challenge, that we accept your challenge and though we shall have lost the fight within another five minutes from now, but we shall take this fight outside this House and we shall meet you anywhere and every where on any terms that you may decide and we shall finally win this war.

With these words, I oppose this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, Mr. Madhukar, I could not call your name because the time is running very short.

Now, the Minister.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, very early in my legal career, I had read a little anecdote and that is that if your case is week, you abuse the opposition attorney.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Abuse or annoy the attorney?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: That is also used, but 'abuse the opposite attorney', is the British version of it.

The amount of abuse that I have heard makes me sure that the case is weak.

So far as the Bill itself is concerned, it is very simple. The present wage structure in the LIC is irrational and on that there can be no two opinions. And what the Government has done is only to bring it on par with some of the best that we have. To say that Government have done something which has taken away the right of collective bargaining is to indulge in exaggeration out of proportion to what has happened. Sometimes, as you know, exaggerations lose the case. If you exaggerate too much, people do not even understand what the substance is in that. No power has been taken, no law has been enacted saying that there is no direct negotiations even now possible between the LIC and the workers. What we have said is that in view of a long pending dispute which has gone from court to court and involved interminable proceedings, Government have taken powers to notify the ceiling rate of dearness allowance and the application of the bonus law to them. Therefore, to infer from this that the collective bargaining right has been taken away and there is an attack on the entire working class, there is a battle, war cry raised against it and all that, is to whip up an emotion which is not warranted by the circumstances.

A number of irrelevant things have been said and I find myself in a

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

difficulty. Normally, I do not reply to things which are not relevant, but in some of these cases if they go unchallenged, it may mean that we have accepted them. Shri Fernandes particularly said that there were some attempts made by the various people in the Government to split the workers. I very firmly deny that charge. The workers themselves have been coming and meeting different Ministers and they have been trying to request them to intervene and bring about some kind of settlement. To say that the Ministers have gone about creating differences between Harijans and non-Harijans, or Tamilians and others is totally unwarranted in the circumstances.

Certain notice or some poster has been displayed in the House. Nobody knows who issued it and yet you assume that it has been issued by the ruling party or the Government and then you go on attacking as if it had been established that it has been issued by the Government or anybody incharge of the Government, or anybody connected with the Government.

Now, if you assume the thing to be proved, then how do we deny it, how do we counteract fit? I thought there is something like logic, something like proof. And when you make certain allegations, they have got to be proved. But you produce something and say this is something produced, therefore, the Government are now trying to spilt the workers into regional and linguistic groups and so on is a statement which, at any rate on the present showing, is unfounded. We do not know unless something more positive is produced as to the man who propounded it, as to the man who got it published. It is really not possible for anybody to immediately levy a charge against the Government as such or against Members of the Government as being guilty of this.

Mr. Fernandes particularly wanted me to tell him whether I would follow him in several other things. Well, it should have been obvious to him that I don't. Well, if we had followed him, we would have been in the same place; the very fact that you are opposite and we are not, proves what I say.

But what I quoted was what Mr. Fernandes himself enunciated a basic Labour Policy that there are high wage islands and he specifically mentioned LIC and Banks and he said that they are asking for more which, in his opinion, is not justified. I said, when Mr. Fernandes himself had satisfied that it is not justified, how does he now go and support the case when I tried to bring out uniformity.

16.38 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Only one minute Sir. If he reads that entire paragraph, he will find that I have, in fact, used the term that they are very justifiable asking for more.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Shall I read it?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Yes.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:

> "Agitations are presently being conducted by the LIC and Bank employees seeking still better"

mark the word 'still better'

> "wage terms".

And when you come to this....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Read the whole paragraph.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The paragraph says:

"Cement workers are threatening nationwide strike then, if they are not given a 50 per cent hike in their total emoluments."

In fact you are supporting what I am saying.

"In Haryana, Tamilnadu and Maharashtra industrial production has come to a halt in several industrial belts. The impression that with the CDS and the Bonus question settled, there would be a thaw in wage demands has been belied. As their wage contracts expire, workers quite justifiably are seeking fresh negotiations on new demands."

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I said they are justified in seeking it.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: No, you say, 'they are asking still more.' These are exactly the words.

If the LIC and the Bank employees are seeking still higher wages that means they are getting high wages that they are not entitled to.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: In the absence of a National Wage Policy all these things may quite justifiably take place.

That is what I said.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will read that also.

"An essential aspect of the formulation of a National Wage Policy is to accept the principle of equal pay for equal work. Though this is a preposition that is theoretically acceptable to everyone, the organised working class has, short of sloganising it, done pretty little to translate it into action for obvious reasons. The result is there for all to see. Even in the organised industrial sector there have developed high wage islands that have no relationship whatsoever, to the wage pattern prevailing in the entire industry."

And he goes on to say:

"But the minimum wage of the unskilled workers in the Khadi and Village Industries Commission where the files get pushed is over Rs. 300 per month."

"And, as trade unionists we are keen on getting bonus for the employees of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, while the Khadi worker's claim for a better deal will never figure in our thinking."

The whole tenor of this article is this. (*Interruptions*) If you say that I have read wrong, I am sorry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the date of this?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: 1977. (*Interruptions*) It is all right. It adds to my knowledge. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We were discussing the national wage policy. It is not only pre-1977 or 1977. I am prepared to read articles of 1980 and 1981 also for the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He could not have written a better article in 1977.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The whole tenor of the article is this. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): That justifies his position.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: He justified himself on that word. The tenor of the whole article is that. (*Interruptions*) It is all right; but based on what? It is based on the feeling that some high wage islands are existing there, while the Khadi and village workers are getting very much less—for whom the trade unions does not shed a tear—and while we are going on asking for payment of wages and bonus for the worker—who is a Clerk or an employee in the Khadi Commission. (*Interruptions*)

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

This is what he has stated. This is the position.

I do not want to go into an elaborate argument. I only wanted to say that the position, as stated by Shri Fernandes himself, is that in our country we have, rightly or wrongly, intentionally or unintentionally, developed certain high wage island pockets; and it requires to be set right. And this is what we have done.

Fernandes again said: "We filed an appeal. It is different from bringing in a legislation." I can read for him what the courts said. If he thought that the High Court's decision which upheld the worker's right saying that the agreement prevailed over the Ordinance which was passed by the present Government in its earlier term of office; what does the Supreme Court say here? "This agreement will be valid until it is set aside by a fresh agreement, adjudication or legislation"; and we have done this piece of legislation. Therefore, if you say that you were people who were sworn to the sanctity of the collective bargaining agreement, then you should not have gone in appeal, and should have conceded the collective bargaining agreement.

Mr. Fernandes said something on which I don't want to comment. He said that he differed. But you know the Cabinet practice, Parliamentary practice is that if a man differs.... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, he has quoted Fernandes so much. Fernandes should be laid on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is very near the Table of the House.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: He said that he differed and also included Prof. Dandavate when he was not there—that both of them differed. The common parliamentary practice is that if they differed, they should have resigned. And if hey did not resign, it means that they did not differ.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Like Mr. V. V. Giri.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Are we permitted to resign with retrospective effect?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I concede him the right, because he concedes me the right—that I can do retrospective legislation.

I don't want to take more time. Honestly, I say that this will not bring about all this kind of fears and apprehensions which are being expressed. The relationship between the LIC and the staff will settle down on the basis of this legislation; and the legislation having ensured for them the dearness allowance at the rate... (*Interruptions*) and the bonus law being made applicable, they will be able to negotiate, and arrive at a settlement between them. I thank the House for the elaborate discussion and also for very valuable suggestions made from time to time. I hope the House will accept the motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 11)

AYES

(16.49 hrs.

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil
Ankineedu, Shri M.
Ankineedu Prasad Rao, Shri P.
Arakal, Shri Xavier
Baitha, Shri D. L.
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari
Baleshwar Ram, Shri
Bansi Lal, Shri
Barway, Shri J. C.
Behera, Shri Rasabehari
Bhagwan Dev, Acharya
Bhatia, Shri R. L.
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhole, Shri R. R.
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chavan, Shri S. B.
Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
Chingwang Konyak, Shri

Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash
Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh
Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Dennis, Shri N.
Dev, Shri Santosh Mohan
Dogra, Shri G. L.
Dubey, Shri Ramnath
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gadgil, Shri V. N.
Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gounder, Shri A. Senapathi
Gulsher Ahmed, Shri
Jadeja, Shri Daulatsinhji
Jai Narain Roat, Shri
Jaideep Singh, Shri
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kamal Nath, Shri
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Kochak, Shri Ghulam Rasool
Kosalram, Shri K. T.
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Kusuma Krishna Murthy, Shri
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan
Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Mahala, Shri R. P.
Mahendra Prasad, Shri
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Misra, Shri Harinatha
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal
Muthu Kumaran, Shri R.
Namgyal, Shri P.
Narayana, Shri K. S.
Netam, Shri Arvind
Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar
Odedra, Shri Maldevji M.
Panday, Shri Kedar
Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao
Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.
Patil, Shri A. T.
Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare
Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri S. B. P.
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Pushpa Devi Singh, Kumari
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ranga, Prof. N. G.
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Saminuddin, Shri
Sangma, Shri P. A.
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
*Shamanna, Shri T. R.
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Shanmugam, Shri P.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Shingda, Shri D. B.
Singh Deo, Shri K. P.
Solanki, Shri Babu Lal
Sparrow, Shri R. S.
Sultanpuri, Shri Krishna Dutt
Sunder Singh, Shri
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
Tayeng, Shri Sobeng
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tewary, Prof. K. K.
Venkataraman, Shri R.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Zail Singh, Shri

* Wrongly voted for AYES.

Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Balanandan, Shri E.
Basu, Shri Chitta
Biswas, Shri Ajoy
Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan
Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Dandavate, Shrimati Pramila
Das, Shri R. P.
Fernandes, Shri George
Ghosh, Shri Niren
Giri, Shri Sudhir
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Hasda, Shri Matilal
Jatiya, Shri Satyanarayan
Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra
Maitra, Shri Sunil
Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
Misra, Shri Satyagopal
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Negi, Shri T. S.
Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Sen, Shri Su[illegible]
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Verma, Shri Phool Chand
Verma, Shri R. L. P.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result †† of the division is:

AYES: 116: NOES: 32.

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Bill is passed.

(Interruptions)

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the House.)

16.51 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1981-82—GENERAL DISCUSSION—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up the general discussion on the General Budget.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir. There have been broadly two reactions to the Budget among the hon. Members of this House and the people at large. Amongst some there has been a sense of jubilation about the cencessions provided in the form of the exemptions and reductions to the middle classes which has been made out to be an essential feature of this year's Budget. Among others there has been a sense of scepticism about the Government's economic policy in general and the Budget in particular—heightened by the Bearer Bonds Scheme the explicit and implicit concessions to the corporate sector and the huge deficits in the Budgets of last year and this year and increasing reliance on foreign capital that has come to characterise our path of development. It is on the basis of this scepticism and the implications thereof that I intend to draw the attention of the Members of this House and the Finance Minister himself.

The Finance Minister has in his speech referred to a transition from a period of "crisis management" to one of growth as forming the background of the budget that he has presented. However, as a prelude to my comments

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††The following Members also recorded their votes:
AYES: Sarvshri Laxman Karma, P. Rajagopal Naidu, Charanjit Singh.
NOSE: Sarvshri A. K. Balan and T. R. Shamanna.

on the Budget, I would like to argue that neither has the crisis been 'managed'—let alone overcome—nor the prospects for growth appear positive in the light of the Sixth Plan document, the *Economic Survey* and the Budget itself.

'The year of crisis is the year 1979-80 is a point on which I could agree with the Finance Minister. But his view that the economy has since been set on the path of "stability and growth" is an issue of which I, and to a large extent to *Economic Survey* itself would strongly disagree. Let us examine the three features of the crisis which the Survey indentifies as most important : (a) The high rate of inflation, (b) stagnation in output and (c) severe stringency on the balance of payments front.

Inflation: To start with inflation, the Finance Minister prides himself on the fact that the increases in prices between April, 1980 and January, 1981 was only 13.5 per cent. However, coming in the wake of a 21.4 per cent increase in 1979-80, it amounts to a 37.4 per cent increase in about 21 months. Further, there appears to be no sign of price change in the trend in the immediate future. Prices which ostensibly showed signs of declining towards the end of the calendar year 1980 have resumed a clear upward trend undoubtedly. The hike is the administered prices and the massive deficit financing resorted to by the Government in 1980-81 had an important role in generating such a trend. And, a Government that again resorts to such increases in prices and deficit financing can hardly claim to have attempted to contain inflation. I may quote in this connection an article published in the Hindustan Times dated 7th March by Shri N. A. Palkivala:

> "This favourable picture is presented by taking the figures of inflation on a point to point basis. On the basis of the average index for the ten-month period ending January, 1980, inflation was 15.6 per cent while for the period ending January 1981 it was higher at 18.4 per cent. Upto now the Economic Survey always gave inflation figures on the average index basis. For the first time this year, it has switched over to the point to point basis as an exercise in the widely known art of Window-dressing."

On the question of stagnation in output, none can share the Finance Minister's optimistic views. In 1979-80 industrial production was actually lower than the previous year's level by 1.4 per cent. Between April to November of this financial year, industrial production was 1.2 per cent higher than during the corresponding months of 1979-80. In other words, compared to the poor performance of 1979-80, the current year's does not show any sizeable increase. Yes, the Finance Minister has visualised a 4 per cent increase in industrial output this year, the source of which could only be his unfounded optimism. A similar situation prevails on the agricultural front. After a fall of 15.5 per cent in the previous year, output is expected to increase by 19 per cent which implies that this should only slightly exceed the 1978-79 level. Clearly, therefore, the stagnation is still with us.

Finally, the balance of payment problem is more severe, today than earlier, with trade deficit of Rs. 2,000 crores, reserves have to be drawn by Rs. 600 crores despite recourse to aid and massive borrowing from IMF. Again, let me quote from the '*Hindustan Times*' article written by N. A. Palkhivala:

> "Our foreign exchange reserves are sufficient to finance our present import bill for just five months."

Our balance of payment position is very serious.

17 hrs.

All in all, the basis for the Finance Minister's belief that the crisis has been managed hardly exists at all. And the same is true, we would see, for his view that the growth around the corner, because it is also without any sound foundation.

The drought undoubtedly affected agricultural production in 1979-80. But if the Government had organised an

[Shri E. Balanandan]

efficient public distribution system and utilized the stock of foodgrains, not to mention sugar, the price level could have easily been controlled. In any case, the relationship between the drought in 1979-80 and the slow growth of industrial output in 1980-81, which was a year of good harvest, is not clear at all.

As for the impact of the oil price increase on the balance of payments, the logic of the Finance Minister does not appear to be straight forward, as it is made out to be. The OPEC price hike need not have any impact in our balance of payments, if we adopt measures to curtail consumption and introduce rationing. It is known that a large part of the imported oil constitutes unessential consumption by the rich. If it had been curtailed by rationing, the balance of payments situation would have been better and definitely have not been so severe.

With regard to the infra-structural bottlenecks, the present Government policy is, to a large extent, responsible for it. The bottlenecks are related to the mismanagement of the public sector and the declaration in public investment in infra-structural industries. There appears to be no major improvement in the management front. They are rather ignoring the existing talent in the public sector. For example, the Finance Minister states in para 21 of his speech:

> "The urgency of the situation is also such that the Government has decided to supplement our domestic capability by engaging foreign parties on contract, on a production sharing basis..."

The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has the technical know-how to improve the production of oil in the country. But the Government of India did not entrust them with this job. They have invited a French Company, and that too without inviting any quotations. This Company has been invited to come here, and that too on the basis of production-sharing. If they had been given some money, it could not have affected us very much. But our valuable oil would be shared by this French Oil Company with us. This is how the Government of India is neglecting local talent, which is available in the country, as a result of which our foreign debt is increasing.

Then, the Government is supposed to be a model employer. By adopting an erroneous and adamant attitude in the labour front, they are causing huge losses in production, which is reflected by the developments in the public sector plants in Bangalore. There is a strike going on for the last 77 days in a public sector industry. I need not go into the details of it. How did the strike start? It started because the Government failed to implement the agreement.

It is mentioned in the Economic Survey that labour discipline has to be brought in. How do the Government want to create labour dicipline? It is by respecting agreements and implementing contracts or is it by depriving the workers of their legitimate dues? Here we find that the contribution of the workers in the value-added production is annually on the increase, in the public sector as well as in the private sector. But, if you go into the statistics, you will find that the share of the workers is always on the decrease. The value added to production is always on the increase. Then, how can the Government find fault with the workers for the economic crisis in the country?

Thus, not only in the Finance Minister's claims that the crisis has been managed is patently abused, but in fact no serious efforts have been made to deal with the causes as reflected in the facile diagnosis of the Government. What about his views that we are moving into a phase of growth? There is no reason to believe that the Planning Commission's prescription of an annual 5.2 per cent growth in domestic production and 3.3 per cent growth in the per capita income would materialise itself. In the last 32 years the domestic production growth average has been only about 3.5 per cent a year and per capita income growth was 1.3 per cent. Unless certain basic changes in policy

and structural reforms like land reforms and nationalisation of monopolies are adopted, there is no reason to expect that this itself could be sustained, let alone achieving a marked upward shift in these figures. Besides, for an export drive (costing the exchequer huge and rising subsidies) in a period of international crisis and increasing protectionism and recommending large scale entry into the Euro-currency market, that is going to enhance our dependence, as such no policy change is visible.

With regard to employment and poverty, the Budget claims that the number of people living below poverty line will be reduced by the Budget; but when it is closely examined, another picture is visible. Even if a growth rate, equal to those seen in the past, is achieved, what does it mean for the rural and urban poor? In 1979-80 there were 151 million standard year persons employed out of a total labour force of 195 million in India. This implies that there were 44 million people unemployed. The Sixth Plan target itself is to employ an additional 185 million persons while the national labour force is likely to go over to 235 millions. Thus the number of unemployed is likely to increase tc 50 million in 1985, that is, 6 million more than in the beginning of the Plan. Despite this, the Plan claims to bring down the number of persons below the poverty line from 48.44 per cent in 1979-80 to 30 per cent in 1985-86. From what has been already said, it should be clear that one can expect quite the reverse—the percentage of persons below the poverty line would in all probability increase even in the Plan period.

The so-called concessions given to the middle-income groups, supposedly reflected in the Budget, need to be treated with scepticism. Coming in the wake of the increase in administered prices and along with hikes in customs duties, both of which are bound to have an inflationary impact, the net gains to these sections are bound to be far less than reflected in the money value of the concessions. The actual leval of deficit is bound to be greater than the visualised deficit financing to the tune of Rs. 1539 crores since the latter estimate is based on the assumption of receipts of Rs. 800 crores under the bearer bonds scheme and an improvement in the operating position of public enterprises. Neither of these can be legitimately expected to materialse. Coming in the wake of Rs. 1445 crores deficit in 1980, the inflationary implications of the anticipated deficit of the current budget are explosive.

Finally, the concessions to the middle income groups amounting to Rs. 40 crores hardly compare with the concessions of Rs. 60—70 crores being provided to the private sector through the reduction of surcharge on corporate tax, export subsidies and so on. In fact, substantial benefits are being provided to the domestic and foreign private capital in the name of launching an export drive and they can be expected to exceed the amount mentioned in the budget. These vast differences in the concessions provided reveal the real nature of the Budget and indicates what the concessions in the Budget really aim at.

Along with the concessions provided to private capital, non-development outlay and, in particular, defence expenditure has been hiked. The increase of Rs. 600 crores in defence expenditure has been explained by a reference to the "difficult times" But it is not clear whether the "difficult times" stem from within or outside the country. This increase in outlay will also adversely affect the price front. The outlay on the Central Plan in the first two years amounts to a mere 33 per cent of the total, as opposed to 40 per cent, as it should be, even without adjusting or taking into account the point that the Sixth Plan estimates are at 1979-80 prices. Even for this, in the first two years of the Sixth Plan, nearly 70 per cent of the deficit financing prescribed for the five-year period will be drawn upon. It is now commonplace knowledge that relying on deficit financing for meeting outlay is essentially a means of ensuring forced savings by eroding into the already meagre incomes of the poor and middle classes.

[Shri E. Balanandan]

Thus, even over the little growth that is to be seen, the burden is to be placed on the large masses of people. This renders absurd all the claims of the Central Government of reducing the percentage of people below the poverty line.

In addition to forcing heavy reliance on deficit financing, the refusal to go in for large-scale resource mobilisation through direct taxation of corporate incomes and those of the big landed interests, there is also an increasing reliance on foreign aid and foreign commercial borrowings. Along with the open door policy to foreign investment in the nature of export drive which is going to become all the more imperative with the piling up of debt service obligation, this implies a growing reliance of foreign finance capital which does not go well for the country's independence. Growing reliance on foreign finance capital do not augur well for the independence of the country.

Clearly the philosophy that underlines the Budget is such that it seeks to secure Wealth to domestic monopoly and the foreign private capital besides the big landed interests at the expense of the large masses of the urban and rural poor and the middle classes!

Nothing is more illustrative of the philosophy of the Government than the Bearer Bond Scheme that seeks to legitimise the illegally gotten wealth. This measure is brought forth at a time when the burden to be borne by the masses is at its severest height!

I quote what Mr. Palkhiwala said according to the Hindustan Times:

> "The special bearer bonds virtually amount to institutionalising the black-market. That the danger facing the country within the Union Budget is based on Bearer Bonds economics, needs no underlining. Black-market and corruption are patently dangerous but, official and public acceptance of black-market and corruption is positively lethal."

Another point that needs to be made is that this Government failed in discharging its duty of improving the standard of living of the people, is also pursuing a policy of reducing the already meagre incomes of the State Governments.

The Government of India has now decided to take over 5 more items from the States Sales Tax List to the scheme of excise levy by which the State Government many lose large amount of money. The Chief Ministers of West Bengal and Kerala opposed the scheme during the last Chief Ministers' Conference. I request the Finance Minister to see that justice is done.

Every effort is not being made by the Central Government to scuttle the powers of the State Governments and the constitutional provisions which give certain rights to State Governments are being taken away. This attitude has to be given up.

Another point I want to make is that the three State Governments of Kerala, Tripura and West Bengal are being treated on a different footing by the Central Government. I would invite the attention of the Finance Minister to a circular issued by the Home Ministry prescribing a different type of Special Police Verification for those to be employed under Central Government from the States of Kerala, West Bengal and Tripura. They adopt one yardstick for Central Government service for all the States and another yardstick for the States of West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura.

This Budget gives many promises for employment. But, the people from Kerala, West Bengal and Tripura cannot get employment. That is the actual position. That is because they voted another Government into power. In fact, we have a constitutional right to vote any Government to power. That right is being threatened by introducing this kind of verification. This kind of verification means that we cannot find employment under Central Government. If we cannot

get employment, we cannot live. Therefore, our right to life is being taken away.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is only carried by the Kerala Police.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Centre has imposed another verification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Police verification is done by the Kerala Police.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: CBI verification is done by Centre. This procedure is followed only in Kerala and Bengal and Tripura. That means, we are not taken as citizens of the country. We are treated as separate citizens.

With regard to the strike in Bangalore, the Finance Minister said that officially nothing has been informed. I made a statement here. I may read from a letter written to the Prime Minister. With your permission, I quote from the letter to the Prime Minister.

> "We demand your Hon'ble self to send Tamilians and Keralites away from Karnataka as the heritage of our beloved Karantaka is at stage, within one week failing which the NSUI will stop water/lights/ration and have a social boycott of these anti-social elements and lock them up in their respective colonies at the cost of our lives."

This is the statement.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Who wrote it?

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Secretary of the NSUI, Karnataka. This is addressed to the Prime Minister. I can give it here.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Can you take the responsibility for this? Can you say that on your authority? Do you think that it is genuinely written by the organisation which you mentioned?

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: I say that, authentically, it has been written by them, unless they have refuted it. The point I am asking..

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): If you have in mind the ruling Party organisation, it is NSUI (I), just for your information. NSUI is Congress (U) ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: If you deny, I do not want to say that it is there. Denying is all right, but the point is, a member who came from Karnataka has told us personally that the situation in Bangalore is such that the Tamilians' and Malayalees' residences are being surrounded by these people and they are going to be denied water, light and everything, if they are not sent out within seven days. This was issued on 5th. So, this is the situation. Now, I am coming to my last point....

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Government have no such information. Since you have made the allegation, I want it to go on record.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): But you inquire.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: I am only stating on the basis of facts. If you deny it, it is all right.

Finally, one word about the levy imposed by the Finance Minister on the newsprint. The amount which is going to earn by way of this is something like Rs. 21 crores. What is the intention of the Government on this? Perhaps, by this, they want to scuttle the public opinion, public criticism, public voice. I demand that, immediately, without any discussion, the first sentence that the Finance Minister should say is that he is withdrawing this excise levy imposed on the newsprint....

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Do you know that the Kerala Government has asked us to levy a tax on advertisements in newspapers and pass it on under article 269?

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: You can talk with them on that. I am only saying about this levy on newsprint. I want this to be withdrawn. If you want the public criticism and public opinion to be hushed up or crippled by this kind of measures, it is not fair.

With these words, I totally oppose this Budget.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY (Narasaraopet): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, generally I am not fond of hearing my own voice for long....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): But we are fond of.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Therefore, I shall be brief and will conclude before I hear the jarring sound of your bell.

To create an attitude of receptivity, if I may say so, in the mind of the Finance Minister, let me pay my compliments—of course, well deserved—for the several tax reliefs which he has mentioned in his speech. They appear to me to be a sort of a deft exercise at maintaining a good rapport with the vocal public which he has initiated last year during his budget. It is good so far as it goes. I do not know and I suppose it would be needless also to recount the various reliefs he has mentioned in his Budget, but suffice it to say that they are well-taken, they help the middle-class and they promote savings and investment.

Fortunately, Sir, I am not an economist. I do not claim to be one. But I am a political being with some experience of and observation of men and matters in the entire country. In my opinion, taxation theories of any variety, divorced from a given social context, would not be completely in place and particularly, to an India of this dimension and this diversity. Therefore, just as any political system, however good it may be in any particular country of any particular size, it cannot be transplanted *in toto* on any other country without reference to the social structure, the economic conditions of the people, the tradition, habits and particularly, the genius of the people as they may not be very relevant. Therefore, I would suggest that whatever economic policies or fiscal policies that might be considered and announced from time to time, must have relevance to the context of the Indian society. That is my first observation.

Sometimes, we, in our country, including all political parties do indulge in some political gymnastics and try to oversimplify matters as just in the case of the political system people quote it ——Parliamentary *versus* Presidential system. It is not so simple as such. There are factors which are very good in a parliamentary system which can be adopted with advantage and there are also some things which are good in the Presidential system. Presidential system is not at all one variety. There are various good things in a parliamentary system equally as in a presidential system which can be put into service of the political system of India. Another area is the electoral system which needs some kind of a reform on which there is a consensus.

Sir, the other day we saw the announcement of the Jha Commission. Of course, it is well-known that Mr. Jha is a world -renowned economist and he has practical experience of administration of several decades both at the Centre and also in the State as Governor. If I may make some remarks, Mr. Finance Minister, I only make them so that it may be worthy of your notice. Now, luckily, a clarification has been issued by Mr. Jha himself which partially removed our misgivings. The fact that he makes a direct recommendation to the Prime Minister, is probably, an indication that whatever his recommendations may be, they will not gather dust as the other previous Commission's recommendations are gathering.

Therefore, I hope whatever periodical recommendations the Jha Commission may make with regard to our procedure, with regard to income-tax or with regard to any matter of conse-

quence, so far as the economy and the general public administration system is concerned, they will receive not only the attention of the Finance Ministry but also the particular attention of our Prime Minister so that early decisions can be taken and implemented.

I was mentioning to you privately before that our general administration is ever-expanding and ever-increasing. If I may say so, it is expanding like the proverbial Hanuman's tail. Of course, it is our inheritance; we inherited a system from the British. The system in general administration is one with which we have some connection—it is more regulatory in nature. 90 per cent of them involve in more regulatory procedures. I wish they have some promotional activities as well. I am, therefore, submitting it to you that it is not only in the Centre but it is also so in the States. There it is worse. They are expanding. If you are in favour of employment-orientation policy, it would be a short-sighted policy.

Therefore, I would suggest that you will please have a look into it. If you go on ever-expanding in the general administration services which does not contribute one per cent growth or if you do not take proper steps—I am not talking here of retrenchment—to kep it under control, then, I am afraid, Mr. Finance Minister, you will have to groan under their weight with the periodical increases in the Dearness Allowance etc., etc. Therefore, I hope this matter which has received the attention of the Jha Commission as well is not less important. If you see the proliferation in the States particularly—not only the Centre—you will find that several institutions have grown from day-to-day. Their functions are also overlapping. This is a thing where you will certainly be compelled to reduce them and to cut your expenditure in that regard.

Sir, the Income-tax Reform is a thing about which we have agreed not once but twice, thrice or so; every Finance Minister has agreed and all sections of the people have agreed that the Income-tax Act or the rules and procedures are like a labyrinth, made of details, with regard to rules, concessions, penalties, this and that. They are not giving you more revenue. They may mean only harassment. I may tell you one thing what was your income-tax in 1957? What is your income-tax to-day? Has it grown with the inflation to the size that the exercise and customs have grown? There are several categories of people—I do not want to mention their names and I do not also want to mention their categories because they will be angry with me. Take professionals like lawyers, doctors, businessmen, artists etc. If you want a man to pay Rs. 70 out of Rs. 100, he will only try to shirk. It is obvious. Therefore, I would like that after the receipt of the Jha Commission's recommendations, you will go into the matter. I am telling you that even if you take some risk, you will not lose any revenue. But, at the same time, you will make the people more moral and you will enable them to contribute to the exchequer in a much better way.

Sir, I congratulate you on your splitting up the LIC whatever my other friends may feel. It has grown in size beyond control. Likewise I would say you split up FCI. Whether you split it up into three or four is a matter of your concern and judgement but it should be split up. You know what waste it means There are losses in transit, storage, long haulage and what not. Are you not giving 400 to 500 crores subsidy to FCI? Why do you do that? If it becomes necessary certainly you give some subsidy but you cannot subsidise wasteful expenditure or unnecesasry expenditure. That is not subsidy. That is bonus. Therefore, I would request you along with your Agriculture Minister, who is well-meaning and knowledgable person about agriculture to look into this matter and see whether it is not worthwhile saying his subsidy. Further, if, I can plead for Mr. Pandey, the Railway Minister, there is unnecessary long haulage from Kerala to Punjab, from

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Punjab to Bhubneshwar. Why all this! It is a strain on the railways. I was submitting to the Railway Minister yesterday that even if necessary by cutting down a few passenger trains you must make the railways more freight oriented. They must be able to carry more goods particularly perishable goods for which people take lot of pains to grow and are not able to send them to consumption centres. Therefore, I would request you to look into this.

Sir, as all of us are agreed the base of our growth is coal, energy and transport. Of course, you are investing lot of money on energy. You should do that. I do not grudge. But are we getting the return? I am glad and I congratulate the Ministers concerned and the Cabinet Committee which is considering about these three matters for having brought 6 per cent to 7 per cent improvement in the situation. It is very good. It is a step in the right direction. I congratulate them. But have we taken sufficient steps to watch power station—station by station—and see wheher they are properly maintained and whether the technical defects are timely removed and whether some technological advances are necessary. Unless you keep a continuous watch over the functioning of the power stations one by one you will not be able to develop in any big way so as to create a very good impression on industrial and agricultural growth fronts. So far as coal is concerned I am glad that some improvement has taken place. For that I congratulate you. But, at the same time, it is widely rumoured—I wish it is not correct—that about 40 to 45 thousand labour are there on the pay-roll in Bihar belt, without doing any mining work. They not only do not do any mining work but they create all sorts of law and order problems there and Mr. Pandey must be knowing about it. I would say that the State Government is not able to deal with the situation. Sir, I am not against any State Government because my roots are in a State Government. Bihar Government whether it is manned by Mr. Mishra or Mr. Pandey or Mr. Brahmananda Reddy for instance, will not be able to manage the situation. I would suggest to you that a striking central force may be deployed there to deal with this particular issue; and without time-lag, without training, I want competent trained defence retired personnel to be employed there for a few years to deal with this situation effectively so that coal improvement can be assured.

Therefore, Sir, I would suggest all importance to be given to these three areas which are very vital to our economy. We may talk of a hundred things. But unless these three things are improved you cannot make a dent on the growth of industrial and agricultural production. Sir, a 20-per cent increase in the Plan outlay is very impressive. I certainly feel enthused about it. But I would say that it all depends on how implementation at the Central level and State level takes place. We should not merely be satisfied simply by allotting financial resources. We should always be careful about the physical targets if we want really to see that the beneficiaries to whom these projects are intended really receive those benefits in proper measure. Otherwise, Sir, we would only be indulging in wishful thinking and not doing any real growth work. I want strict and periodical monitoring of profits big or small either in the or States.

Now I come to Price. It is your effort, the Government's effort to make constant effort, to keep the Prices at a reasonable level. I use the word 'reasonable' advisedly. World inflationary pressures have their own impact on our economy. You cannot avoid them. You are raising the prices of petroleum; you increase the prices of coal, steel and so on. These certainly add to the inflationary tendencies. It should be your constant effort to watch and keep them under reasonable check; it should be at reasonable levels within the capacity of the growing public; otherwise things will go out of control.

Secondly, I would say, I do not know how your wholesale price index is computed. In fact, I do not know it. But I can tell you this, from the experience of womenfolk in the countryside as in our own family, we know that wholesale price index has got no relation to the retail price. The retail price in an urban area has no relation to what a trader does in a rural area. Therefore I would suggest that you have a random sample survey for that. In these urban areas and rural areas we must know how the trade is behaving. If you have such a sample survey you will be able to know that. I tell you, Sir, I thank the Finance Minister very much for not increasing the excise revenue. It is not as direct taxes. But I will say that if you make an excise levy on any number of items and if you want to make Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 or Rs. 700 crores, you make it and I have no objection. But the point is that you make a well-thought out excise levy and have a levy on them for three years without tampering with them often unless you observe in experience that a distortion has arisen or an item has escaped your notice. Otherwise what you will find is when you raise it you get two paise, the trader gets three paise and I am burdened with five paise. It is the trader why rules the roost who makes the most. I do not want to criticise the 1979 budget but, if I may say so, for a paltry sum of Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 crores, levy on some items had been increased which you had slashed in your last year's budget. On this a psychology of inflation has been created. As you know, Sir, before every imponding budget, you will find the traders putting up the prices, you will find the stocks going underground. Therefore, my submission to you is that it is very good that you have resisted the temptation to do what you should not do. I congratulate you for this. I, therefore, request you to keep this in mind and make a levy on whatever items you want. Of course, you may keep it for 2 or 3 years. Let not others take the benefit. Government would be getting only a partial benefit. In a democracy, what is needed is the public well-being and the public satisfaction. It is not with the statistics and figures that you can satisfy them. It is what my villager feels in this village, what the urban dweller feels in the urban area, what a man living in slum area feels and what a man on the road feels. That is the criteria in any democratic political system which should always be kept in mind.

Now, I want to say a word about the farmers. I am a farmer and I am proud to be one, though not a big one. Mr. Venkataraman is also a farmer and many of us are farmers. The farmers have problems. In a democracy, peaceful demonstrations, even peaceful agitations are possible or even permissible to only highlight an issue. Now, if my friends, the leaders in the opposition think that they can, invited or uninvited, exploit the genuine difficulties of these farmers for political advantage. I am only sorry to say that it is misplaced judgement.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Are you referring to the 'kisan rally'?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I am coming to that. I certainly welcome the kisan rally from two points of view, not that it is merely an impressive, that two million people gathered from all over the country, but to dispel the impression which is sought to be created by the Opposition that the Congress (I) is against the farmers. Whether it is five, eight or ten crores, or whether it from your pocket or from my pocket is not the question. If it is so, then all democracy is a waste. I substantiate this for two reasons. One is to dispel the impression which is sought to be created unnecessarily. It is a mirage for them. Even today they are pleading for LIC workers. I have no objection to that, but if they think that all the 1.25 lakh workers are behind them. I think, they will be living in some paradise which is not neces-

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sarily desirable. The point is that Shrimati Indira Gandhi, as the Prime Minister, wanted to put the record straight. She only wanted to tell the general public what the Congress party's attitude had been not only after Independence, but all along even before independence. If some of my young friends want to read, let them read Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's autobiography. There are hundreds of pages which contain the agrarian problems that those Congress leaders took up and thought of those people. The Congress history is that and the backbone of the Congress party today is the villagers and the farmers.

AN MON. MEMBER: You have neglected them.

SHRI K. BRAMANANDA REDDY: We have not I am only saying that you are creating distortions. You are only confined to a small particular group of so-called industrial workers, in which we are also interested. But if you want to raise the level, or well-being of 40 or 50 per cent of the poverty stricken people, or people below the poverty line, the point is that when you consider any such thing in country, you have to view the entire society and the structure it has. It may be that as a clerk, one should get Rs. 2,000/-, but can a country of our size and with all the poverty, with so many beggars afford is the question. It is not what you deserve. An M.P. may deserve Rs. 10,000/- per month, but can we afford it? What this country can afford in the context of the particular conditions of the society we are living in is the pertinent question.

I am a farmer; I am against this haphazard and panicky decisions that are being taken by the State Governments. I want the Central Government to think and lay a broad general policy with some modifications, keeping in mind the conditions of each State for remunerative prices, for lessening the excise duties for giving at cheaper rates the fertilizers and the pesticides and also, in particular, a low-interest production oriented loans for a few months. If I am sowing something in June, you give me a loan for seven months till I grow that crop and sell it and pay you off. We are an agricultural country. Unless our agricultural production grows and the farmers enabled to grow more, we will be in hellish trouble. This year, because of the seasonal conditions and efforts of the farmers, you are in a position to put before us a reasonably good budget, but if something happens there, the whole thing will be topsy-turvy. I have said in the Planning Committee once and I say here also that a country of this size, with its agriculture and very active farmers not only in Punjab, Andhra, Madras etc. but everywhere, except probably Bihar, can do what you want, provided you give them the incentives. Why should you import more than a thousand crores worth of pulses and edible oils? As an agricultural country, where we best of our agriculture, it is derogatory to our self-respect. Therefore, you put a plan of action before them for a couple of years and I am sure the farmers in the entire country—small, big and medium—will rise to the occasion and produce the necessary output. The world is going to be short of food in the next decade and you will be in a position to send some outside and earn sufficient foreign exchange.

I do not hold Japan as a model for all things. But I would certainly say, if Japan is on the top of the world today in the industrial growth, it is because of the collective workers' participation with interest in production and productivity Giant America is kneeling before Japan.

Now, what is national wealth? It is not our statistics. It is not money; it is not annas, rupees, pies. Our national wealth is how the people in a

country bend their energies collectively to exploit the natural resources by their hard labour and discipline. It is that alone that will save this country or any other country. It is not annas, pies or a few billions or trillions. It is this where all of us should bend our energies together as a nation. And therefore, I will end by saying, Sir, while congratulating you for several things that have ben done, while suggesting to you several things that you may like to bear in mind, let us all remember that hard work and discipline alone is needed. Afterall, self-discipline which is particularly in our tradition is in our blood. If it is self-discipline, wonderful. There is nothing like it. If there is no self-discipline, the only other discipline is organised fear.

AN HON. MEMBER: Organised fear, i.e. Emergency?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I am not talking of Emergency. Why are you bothered too much of Emergency?

Organised fear is to instil in you a sense of discipline to do the right thing.

18 hrs.

Now, Sir, I have only one other point to make. You have mentioned luckily; last year you avoided it. You have mentioned Family Welfare. I have no objection to Family Welfare which Janata Government introduced in. I have no objection. But, in my view, welfare is a general term. It includes everything. Therefore, without meaning any disrespect to the Government that has used that word, I would again request you to come back to the word 'planning', because you pin-point. It is Family Planning which is wanted. You pin-point it. I have no children. Therefore, I would say in the end. "The slogan must be: One or None."

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTEENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Sir, I beg to present the Thirteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House now stands adjourned till tomorrow.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 10, 1981/Phalguna 19, 1902 (Saka).

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